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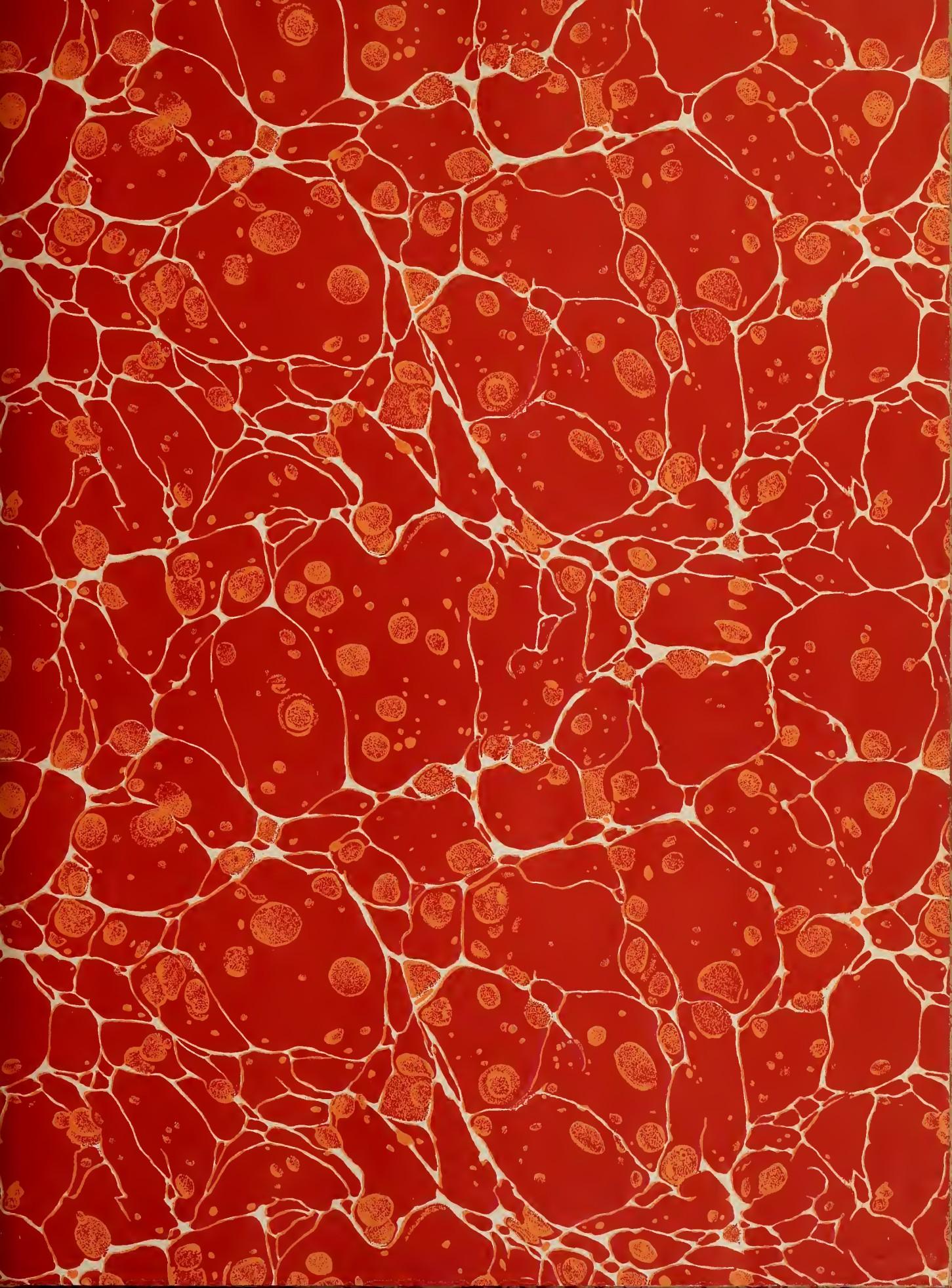
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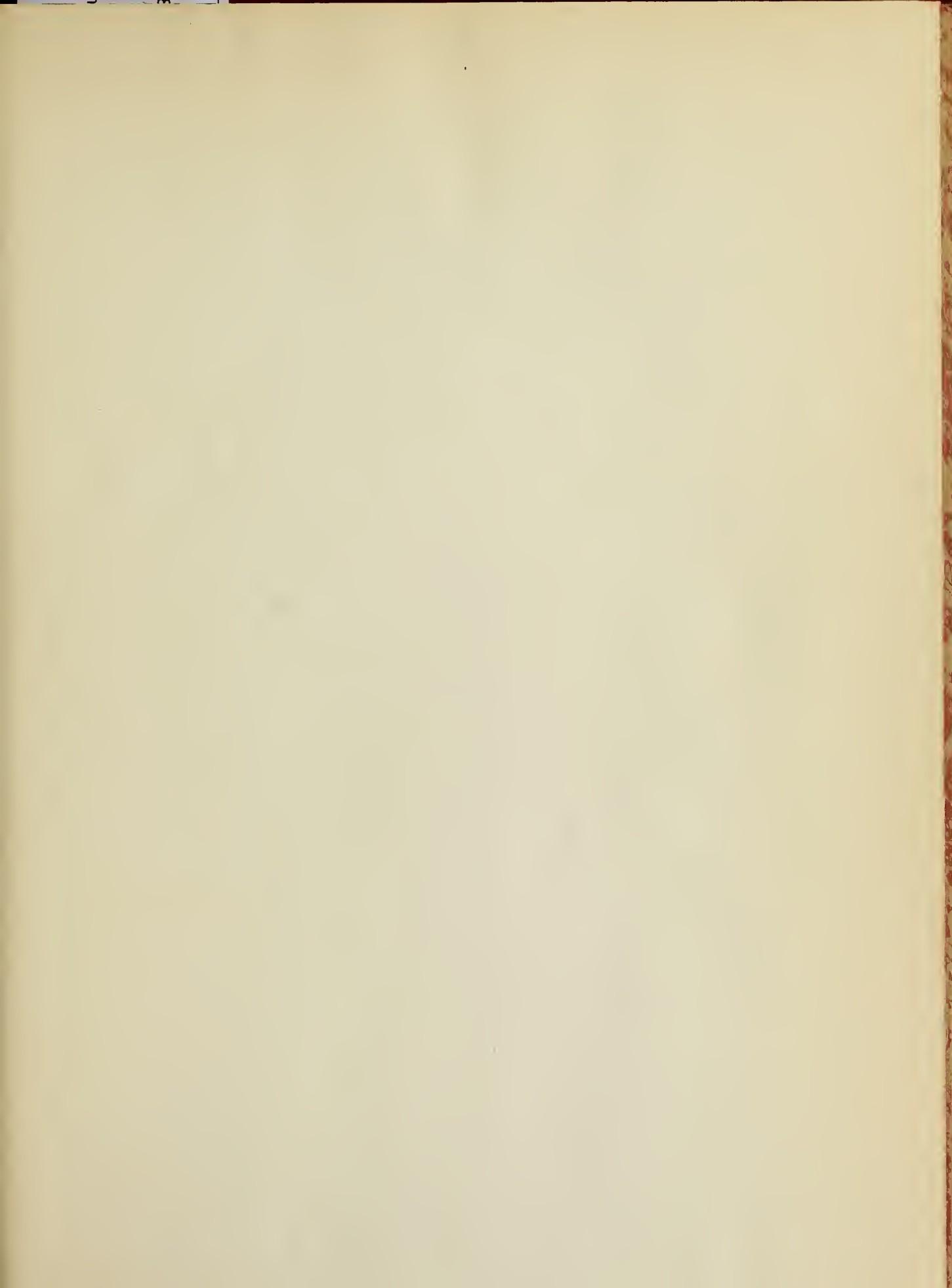
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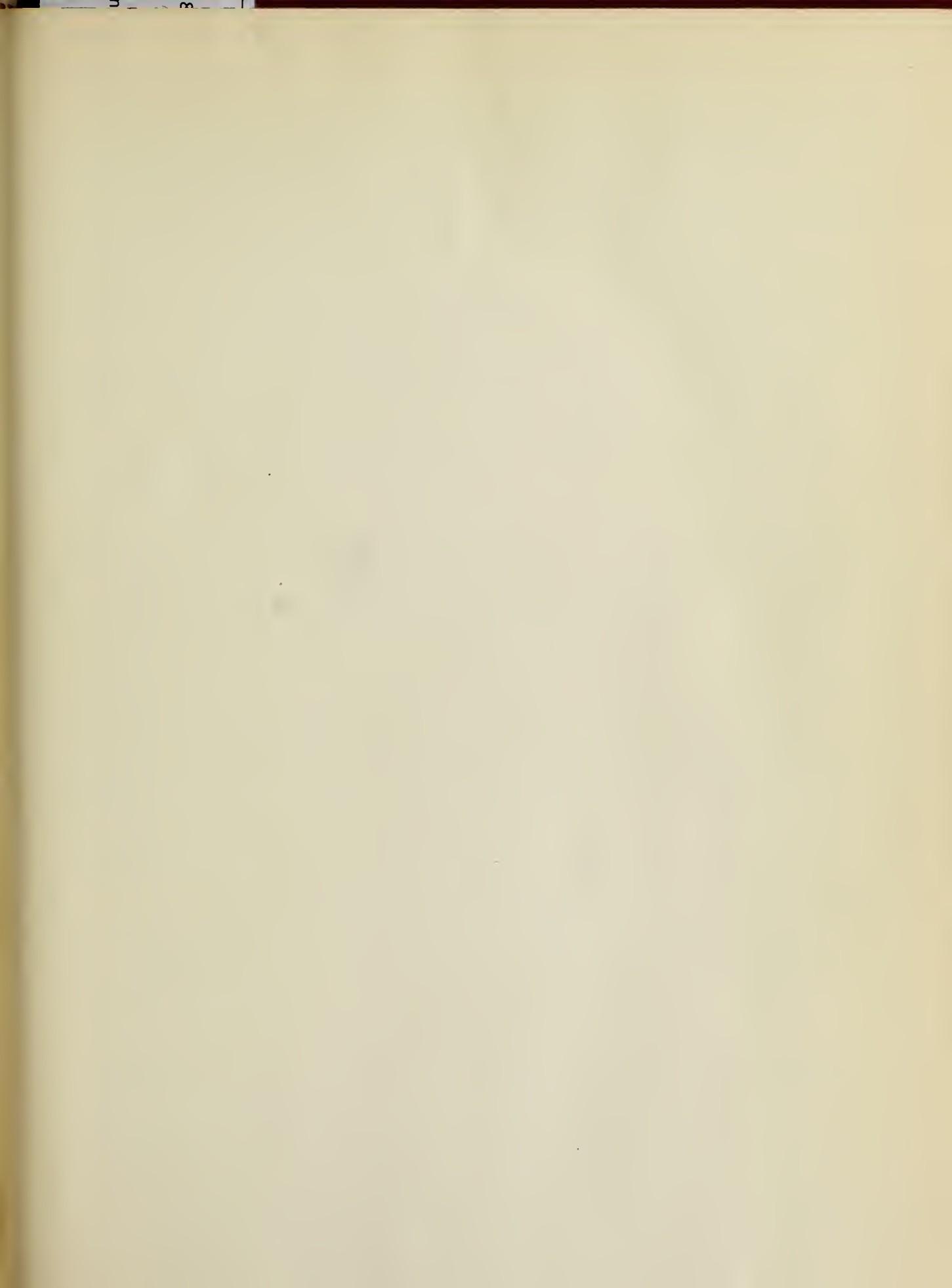
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# DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. LI, No. 1

Section 1

October 2, 1933

**NEW RELIEF CORPORATION** Instructions from President Roosevelt to Harry L. Hopkins, Federal Relief Administrator, to set up, immediately, a non-profit corporation to buy supplies to be distributed among the needy were announced last night, says a report to the New York Times. The corporation will be the collecting agency under a broad relief plan involving possible Federal expenditures of as much as \$330,000,000 this winter. The Federal Government, in cooperation with States, cities and municipalities, will buy great quantities of food, clothing and coal. Mr. Hopkins's organization also will draw heavily upon the agricultural surpluses held by Federal agencies. 295

**ARGENTINE TREATY** The Argentine Government is studying the advisability of canceling all commercial agreements containing the most-favored-nation clause, including the conditional clause contained in the treaty with the United States, says a Buenos Aires cable to the New York Times. Argentina plans to negotiate bilateral trade treaties with the principal countries with which she trades, including the United States.

**LARGE A.F.OF L. MEMBERSHIP** Since the enactment of the National Recovery Act the American Federation of Labor has increased its membership by 1,300,000, according to William Green, president of the federation, who reported to the Executive Council yesterday that the total membership was about 4,000,000, a Washington report to the New York Times says.

**ROADS FUNDS AND RELIEF** Protest against diversion of highway funds from construction and labor to unemployment relief in the States was made by the National Highway Users Conference in a letter from Roy F. Britton to President Roosevelt, says a Washington report to the New York Times. "According to the Bureau of Public Roads," the letter said, "90 cents of every highway dollar goes to labor; and, therefore, such diversion will inevitably nullify the intention of the National Recovery Act to create additional highway employment with the fund of \$400,000,000."

**CARLOADINGS TO INCREASE** The final quarter of the year will see an increase of nearly 15 percent in carloadings, compared with the same period last year, according to estimates of the Shippers Regional Advisory Boards. The estimate is based on the shipment of commodities, which compose 90 percent of all carload traffic. All the boards, which represent 20,000 shippers, estimate increased traffic in the final quarter. (New York Times.)

## Section 2

New French Import An indication of the new policy of the French Government in reducing existing import quotas by 75 percent and raising tariff concessions only in return for value received has been afforded by the publication of a decree, says the Paris Bureau of the Wall Street Journal (September 30), which fixes the quotas for the next quarter on a series of agricultural products but which also authorizes the Minister of Agriculture to increase the quotas by 33 percent if he thinks fit. Under the new decree, the import quota on pears and apples has been reduced by two-thirds so that the total import quota for all countries is only slightly above that which was granted to the United States during the last quarter of 1932, but the actual reduction in the American quota is not yet known.

Frozen Feeds The U. S. Egg and Poultry Magazine for October mentions an address by Clarence Birdseye at the Franklin Institute, Philadelphia, and quotes him as saying that "three-fourths of the world's food supply may be classified as perishable. The refrigeration industry is certain to be greatly affected by the requirements of quick-freezing. Less bulky, high speed refrigerating apparatus will be developed. Lower storage temperatures will come into general use; and these low temperatures will be available in every good-sized community throughout the civilized world. Refrigerated transportation on land and sea will be greatly expanded, and the temperatures employed will be lower than those at present available. Low temperature refrigeration equipment for wholesale warehouses and retail outlets will come into general use. Proper low-temperature storage facilities will be standard equipment in hotels, restaurants, institutions and most private homes. Perishable foods may be produced anywhere in the world where they can be grown to the best advantage, and may be consumed anywhere and at any time they are required."

Amino Acids in Legumes "Scientists have found that cystine, tryptophane, lysine and histidine--four amino acids found in proteins--are essential to proper growth and maintenance of animals and man," says an editorial in the Pennsylvania Farmer for September 30. "This is another way of saying that clover is good for sheep, that alfalfa makes milk and that soybeans are useful in balancing a ration. The scientists, however, go farther than simply verifying the fact that legumes are valuable feeds; they state that certain varieties possess more of the desirable amino acids than other varieties. Unfortunately they fail to name the good varieties, so we shall have to proceed as usual and select the kinds that seem to give best account of themselves when turned into milk, meat or eggs. Varieties of legumes are commonly chosen on the basis of the growth they will make. It might be well to note in feeding which kinds appear to produce best results in animals which eat them."

Science and Economics "Must Science Ruin Economic Progress?" an address at the Leicester meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, by Sir Josiah Stamp, G.B.E., is printed in substance in Nature (London), for September 16. The concluding

paragraph says: "Economic life must pay a heavy price, in this generation, for the ultimate gains of science, unless all classes become economically and socially minded, and there are large infusions of social direction and internationalism, carefully introduced. This does not mean government by scientific technique, technocracy, or any other transferred technique, appropriate as these may be to the physical task of production; for human wills in the aggregate are behind distribution and consumption, and they can never be regulated by the principles which are so potent in mathematics, chemistry, physics, or even biology. Scientific workers may contribute much by sharing the problems of social science along its own lines, by giving a greater proportion of brilliant minds to this field and by planning research."

**Cider Profits** Over in England the cider business is quite a business. They drink about 75,000,000 gallons in a year, which means about 2 gallons apiece for each man, woman and child. If American farmers could only induce Americans to drink cider at this rate, we could sell about 250,000,000 gallons of cider in a year and this would take about 16,000,000 bushels of apples. With the prohibition act so near the end, farmers ought to think about this market quite seriously. Cider makers over in England have spent considerable money and time to produce a quality product, which would probably be a good idea for American cider makers too. (The Dairymen's League News, Sept. 19.)

**Minerals for Milk** A method of adding iron, copper and manganese salts to milk in quantities required by the human body has been developed at the University of Wisconsin by Prof. E. B. Hart and associates. Despite its undoubted value as a "nearly complete" food, milk which has not been so treated can not be relied upon as a sole source of nourishment because it has too little of some of the "trace elements" of nutrition, especially iron and copper, lack of which produce forms of anemia. (The Literary Digest, September 30.)

**Help for Cotton Farmers** An editorial in The Magazine of Wall Street for September 30, discussing the offer of the Government to lend 10 cents a pound on cotton to farmers who make certain acreage reductions, says: "...This is planned economy with a vengeance. It may disturb those whose political philosophies are still rooted in a dead past. It is logical in seeking to reduce a crop surplus as a means of lifting the price, but it is infinitely preferable to so unintelligent a method of price-raising as fiat inflation. Success will be assured if the farmers live up to their pledges, for this would permit an unwieldy cotton carry-over to be worked off gradually and the resultant price advance probably would make the Government's loans at 10 cents a pound reasonably safe. If the farmers do not live up to their pledges they will not be deserving of further help from Washington."

**Garden Seeds** Seed World, September 1, quotes a Wisconsin dealer as saying: "While there isn't so much money in handling field seeds this year, we have found that our garden seed volume has held up fairly well. Farmers and townspeople alike are planting more gardens this year, and this of course has helped the sale of garden seeds a great deal."

## Section 3

## Market Quotations

Sept. 29--Livestock at Chi.: Slaughter cattle calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice \$5.50-7.00; cows good \$3.25-4.50; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice \$4.75-6.40; vealers good and choice \$6.00-7.50; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice \$4.25-5.25. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice \$4.75-4.85; 200-250 lbs good and choice \$4.50-4.85; 250-350 lbs good and choice \$3.60-4.60; slaughter pigs 100-130 lbs good and choice \$3.25-4.50. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down \$6.50-7.25.

Grain: No. 1 D. No. Spr. Wheat\*, Minneap. 88-91¢; No. 2 Hd. Wr.\*, K.C. 86 $\frac{1}{2}$ -87¢; Chi. 88 $\frac{1}{2}$ -88 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; St. Louis 90¢; No. 1 S.R.Wr., St. Louis 91¢ (Nom); No. 2 S.R.Wr., St. Louis 90-90 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; No. 1 W. Wh. Portland 66-66 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; No. 2 Am. Dur.\*, Minneap. 78-7/8-80-7/8¢; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 68-3/8-69-3/8¢; No. 2 mixed corn, St. Louis 47¢; No. 2 white, St. Louis 49¢; No. 2 yellow, K. C. 44 $\frac{1}{2}$ -44 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; St. Louis 47¢; No. 3 yellow, Chi. 45 $\frac{1}{2}$ -45 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; St. Louis 46-46 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; No. 2 white oats, St. Louis 36 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ (Nom); No. 3 white, Minneap. 33-5/8-34-1/8¢; K.C. 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ -38¢; Chi. 35-36 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; St. Louis 36¢; Spec. No. 2 barley, Minneap. 74-75¢; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. \$1.84-1.90.

Fruits and Veggies.: Me. sacked Green Mountain potatoes ranged \$1.60-\$2 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; \$1.20 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wis. sacked Cobblers \$1.30-1.45 carlot sales in Chi. Idaho Russet Burbanks \$1.65-1.75 carlot sales in Chi.; 80¢-85 f.o.b. Idaho Falls. N.Y. Danish type cabbage \$22-30 bulk per ton in terminal markets; \$22-23 f.o.b. Western N.Y. points. E.S. Va. Jersey type sweet potatoes \$1.25-2.15 per stave barrel in eastern cities, top of \$2.75 in Chi. and \$1.35-1.40 f.o.b. Eastern Shore points, Tenn. Nancy Halls \$1.10-1.15 per bushel hamper in the Middle West. N.Y./<sup>79</sup> Chi. 75¢-90 per 50-pound sack in the East; 70¢ f.o.b. Rochester. Midwestern stock 70¢-90 in city markets with track sales 65¢-70 in Chi. N.Y. No. 1, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  inch minimum, McIntosh apples \$1-1.25 and Wealthys \$1 per bushel basket in N.Y. City; R.I. Greenings \$1 f.o.b. Western N.Y. points.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in the ten designated markets declined 3 points to 9.50¢ per lb. On the corresponding day one year ago the price stood at 7.07¢. October future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 1 point to 9.65¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 7 points to 9.59¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 24 cents; 91 Score, 23 cents; 90 Score, 21 $\frac{1}{2}$  cent. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American Cheese at New York were: Single Daisies, 12 $\frac{3}{4}$  to 13 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents; Young Americas, 13 to 13 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company Quotations) were: Specials, 24 to 30 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents; Standards, 23 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents; Firsts, 20 to 21 cents. (Prepared by B. A. E.)

\*Prices basis ordinary protein.

# DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LI, No. 2

Section 1

October 3, 1933

**WORLD CONDITIONS IMPROVING** A report that the world depression is gradually lifting and the economic situation, especially in the United States, is steadily improving, says a Geneva report to the Associated Press, was heard yesterday by the economic commission of the League of Nations Assembly. Alexander Loveday, head of the financial section of the league, declared: "The rapid contraction of international trade would appear to have been checked, at any rate for the moment." He added that a German scientific institute has calculated that between June, 1932, and July, 1933, the growth in world industrial production, excluding Russia, had been more than 30 percent. He said the industrial recovery in the United States had been the most rapid of all nations.

**"FARM ARISTOCRACY" IN GERMANY** The Hitler government published yesterday the text of the so-called hereditary homestead law, effective October 1, which creates in Germany a new "peasant aristocracy" based oninalienable and indivisible protection of the ancestral estate and its inheritance by one principal heir, elected according to definite rules among the owner's next kin, says a Berlin wireless to the New York Times. The new "peasant aristocracy" is to consist of peasants who are "German, Aryan and honorable." They must prove their families have been free of Jewish or Negro blood since January 1, 1800. They must possess estates able to support a family, but not above 300 acres. Only the owners of such estates shall be entitled to be known as peasants. All other owners of agricultural property are to be called farmers.

**FRANCE MAY CUT ARMY** A charge that Premier Edouard Daladier and Foreign Minister Joseph Paul-Boncour have agreed, under pressure from Sir John Simon, British Foreign Secretary, to "throw the French army into the melting pot" on condition that Germany abolishes the Reichswehr, was made by Pertinax in yesterday's L'Echo de Paris, says a Paris cable to the Baltimore Sun. It evoked an immediate storm in the afternoon conservative press, which hopes to put the Ministry in the position of having sacrificed French security at the bidding of the British.

**U.S. EMPLOYEES INCREASE** Washington now has more Government employees than it has had since June, 1932, it was revealed in a report by the Civil Service Commission. A total of 2,278 workers have been added to Federal pay rolls since June. On June 30 the number was 65,437, while the report shows 67,715 employees registered at the end of last month. (Washington Post.)

## Section 2

"Heavy Water" A new aid to scientific experiments at Princeton University has been made available by the production in recent research there of relatively large quantities of "heavy water." The work has been carried on in the Frick Chemical Laboratory by Prof. Hugh Scott Taylor, chairman of the Department of Chemistry, and Henry Eyring, with the assistance of Arthur A. Frost, Harvard Fellow in Chemistry at Princeton....Because of the presence in it of hydrogen atoms of twice the normal mass, the liquid, it is said, will be of great assistance to physicists who are studying the structure of the atom. Experiments have shown that in attempting to break down the atom by collision with electrically propelled hydrogen much smaller voltages are required when the "heavy water" is used instead of ordinary water. Professor Taylor explained that there was one part of "heavy water" in every 5,000 parts of Princeton rain water. About 1,200 gallons of ordinary water are treated in order to make three ounces of "heavy water". In the commercial field the new substance has become one of the most valuable known. The price of one gram is now \$150, making the price of a teaspoonful nearly \$600 and that of a quart approximately \$150,000. What effect the drinking of "heavy water" will have upon animals and human beings has not yet been ascertained because of the limited quantities available. (New York Times, October 2.)

Synthetic Rubber "The latest advances of American scientists in the laboratory battle to make this country independent of the importation of rubber from foreign sources were reported to the meeting of the American Chemical Society at Chicago," says Science News Letter for September 30. "The creation of better artificial rubber substitute materials and tests of real rubber processed from plants raised in the Southwest were described. A method of strengthening inner tubes to make them more nearly blowout proof was also given. The first synthetic materials to equal the elasticity and steel-like strength of natural rubber have been made in the laboratory of the DuPont Company at Wilmington, Del., Dr. Wallace H. Carothers, research chemist for this concern, revealed....'Starting with vinyl acetylene, a compound made available by discoveries of Dr. J. A. Nicewand of Notre Dame University,' he explained, 'our chemists have synthesized a large number of new compounds closely related to isoprene. At least two of them, chloroprene and bromoprene, are enormously superior to any other materials as starting points for the synthesis of rubber'...."

Roadside Improvement "In the appropriations and proposals at Washington for lifting the country out of the depressions appear opportunities that may be overlooked or allowed to escape if we do not know how to utilize them," says an editorial in the Florists' Review for September 28. "One of these is in the appropriation of \$6,000,000 for roadside improvement, a part of the \$400,000,000 for emergency highway construction allocated among the various States...." In a letter in the same publication Carl C. Lurry, of the Iowa Nurserymen's Association, describes the successful work by the nurserymen in his State, and says: "Thomas H. MacDonald, chief of the Bureau of Public Roads, is responsible for this wonderful opportunity. It is up to the industry in each State to take full advantage of it."

Modify Prince      Important modifications have been made in the so-called Railroad Plan "Prince Plan" of regional railroad consolidation, and have been embodied in a revised draft to be used by the Federal Railroad Coordinator as the basis for a study of the railroad consolidation problem. The changes in the original draft as proposed last March were made by John Barriger, 3d, railroad authority who drafted the plan at the behest of Frederick H. Prince, Boston banker. The proposal was selected by the coordinator as a typical railroad consolidation plan worthy of serious study, because of economies in operation alleged to be possible from its adoption as a plan for coordinating railroad operations throughout the country. The plan contemplates seven regional systems, two in the East, two in the South, one in the Northwest, one in the Central West and one in the Southwest. (Wall Street Journal, October 2.)

Acreage              In an editorial, "Control and More Control," Barron's Control              (October 2) says: "...One of the most important controls which we have instituted is in the line of agriculture. As Secretary Wallace pointed out in his Chicago speech of September 20, 'Our people are profoundly nationalistic and...as long as they are operating on this basis we should go at it wholeheartedly to put our internal economy on a nationalistic basis, reducing our crop land acreage by 40,000,000 acres.' In the current crop year over 10,000,000 acres of cotton have been plowed under and the administration is now perfecting a plan whereby in return for a \$400,000,000 loan at 10 cents a pound, cotton farmers will next year reduce their acreage 40 percent. To date the only control mentioned has been acreage control, but will this be enough? Is it not conceivable that farmers will plow under their least productive lands and concentrate cultivation efforts upon their better lands with the result that actual production may not decrease at all? This country has not even started intensive cultivation of its great staple crops. Average wheat yield per acre in this country in the 5 years ending 1926 was only 13.7 bushels, as compared with 33.7 in England, 30.1 in Sweden, 44.4 in Denmark, 38.9 in Belgium, and 27.3 in Germany. With reduced acreage and higher prices it would seem natural to expect that energetic farmers will intensify their efforts in order to increase their income...."

Advise Dairymen      The finger of disapproval is pointed toward non-cooperating dairymen by four specialists of the cooperative division of the Farm Credit Administration in a report recently compiled dealing with the milk surplus situation in the Northeastern States. The farmer who disposes of his milk, "through unorganized channels where there are no restrictions as to the quantity produced or the method of selling" is one of the causes of the present distressing condition of dairymen, according to the dairy specialists. The report is based upon a survey begun in March and covering the chief milk sheds from Boston south to Richmond. Its purpose was to assist the Northeastern cooperatives in determining ways of coordinating their efforts. Dairymen in the northeastern region produce eleven percent more milk than is needed for fluid milk and cream, according to the report, yet the production is five percent less than is required for fluid and manufactured purposes combined. An increase in production together with a decrease in consumption during the past two years has aggravated the surplus problem.

Sectien 3.  
Market Quotations.

Oct. 2—Livestock at Chi.: Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers: steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice \$5.25-6.75; cows, good \$3.00-4.25; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice \$4.75-6.40; vealers, good and choice \$6.00-7.50; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice \$4.00-5.00. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice \$4.90-5.15; 200-250 lbs good and choice \$4.75-5.15; 250-350 lbs good and choice \$3.85-4.90; slaughter pigs 100-130 lbs good and choice \$3.50-4.75. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down \$6.50-7.25; feeding lambs range stock good and choice \$6.00-6.50.

Grain: No. 1 D. No. Spr. Wheat\*, Minneap.  $87\frac{1}{4}$ - $90\frac{1}{4}$ ¢; No. 2 Hd. Wr.\*; K. C.  $85\frac{1}{4}$ - $86\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Chi.  $88\frac{3}{8}$ - $88\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; St. Louis  $89\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; No. 2 S. R. Wr. St. Louis  $89\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; No. 1 W. Wh. Portland  $66\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; No. 2 Am. Dur.\*; Minneap.  $77\frac{5}{8}$ - $79\frac{5}{8}$ ¢; No. 2 rye, Minneap.  $67\frac{3}{4}$ - $68\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; No. 2 yellow corn, K. C. 43-44¢; St. Louis  $46\frac{1}{2}$ - $46\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; No. 3 yellow, Chi.  $44\frac{3}{4}$ -45¢; No. 3 white oats, Minneap.  $32\frac{7}{8}$ - $33\frac{3}{8}$ ¢; K. C.  $34\frac{3}{4}$ -36¢; Chi. 34-35¢; St. Louis  $35\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Spec. No. 2 barley, Minneap. 74-76¢; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap.  $\$1.84\frac{1}{2}$ - $1.90\frac{1}{2}$ .

Fruits and Veggies.: Me. sacked Green Mountain potatoes ranged \$1.75-1.90 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; \$1.15-1.25 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wis. sacked Cobblers \$1.40-1.45 carlot sales in Chi.; \$1.10 f.o.b. Waupaca. Idaho sacked Russet Burbanks \$1.70-1.80 in Chi.; 80-90¢ f.o.b. Idaho Falls. N.Y. yellow onions 75-90¢ per 50-pound sack in the East; 65-70¢ f.o.b. Western N.Y. points. Midwestern sacked yellows 65-90¢ in city markets. N.Y. Danish type cabbage \$20-28 bulk per ton in terminal markets; \$22 f.o.b. Rochester. Wis. Round type \$1.50 sacked per 100 pounds in Chi. E. S. Va. Jersey type sweet potatoes \$1.25-2.15 in eastern cities, top of \$2.75 in Chi., with f.o.b. sales \$1.25 at E. S. points. Tenn. Nancy Halls \$1.05-1.15 per bushel hamper in the Middle West. N.Y. Hudson River/Richter apples, No. 1,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches minimum, 85¢ per bushel basket in N.Y. City.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in the ten designated markets declined 6 points to 9.49¢ per lb. On the corresponding day one year ago the price stood at 6.87¢. October future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 4 points to 9.65¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 10 points to 9.56¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamy butter at New York were: 92 Score,  $24\frac{1}{2}$  cents; 91 Score,  $23\frac{1}{2}$  cents; 90 Score,  $21\frac{3}{4}$  cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Single Daisies,  $12\frac{3}{4}$  to  $13\frac{1}{2}$  cents; Young Americas, 13 to  $13\frac{1}{2}$  cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urnor Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 24 to  $30\frac{1}{2}$  cents; Standards,  $23\frac{1}{2}$  cents; Firsts, 20 to 21 cents. (Prepared by B. A. E.)

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Vol. LI, No. 3

Section 1

October 4, 1933

**PROCESSING TAXES** Additional processing taxes on food and farm products ON FARM probably will be levied to finance the Government's huge PRODUCTS relief corporation, Administrator Harry L. Hopkins announced yesterday. He also said the relief administration probably would ask Congress for another large fund for emergency relief. Hopkins conferred with agricultural adjustment officials and other administrators on the setup of the corporation which will take up national surpluses by giving them to the needy. Purchasing of surpluses, he said, would be financed through expansion of processing taxes to include goods the corporation needs, plus funds to be taken from Federal relief appropriations. (Washington Post.)

**BUMPER RICE CROP IN JAPAN** The now familiar combination of bumper harvests and ruined farmers has reached Japan in the form of an abundant rice crop, says a Tokyo cable to the New York Times. The estimated yield of 328,000,000 bushels is actually 37,000,000 under the usual consumption, but past efforts to sustain the price have left the government with a carryover of 50,000,000. In addition, Japan cannot well check imports averaging 80,000,000 bushels, from her colonies, where production for the Japanese market has been encouraged.

**ECONOMIC RECOVERY IN ENGLAND** The view that Great Britain is making substantial progress toward economic recovery by orthodox methods, and hence should avoid economic experiments, was put forward in public addresses in London last night by both Neville Chamberlain, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Montagu Norman, governor of the Bank of England, says a cable to the Baltimore Sun. Referring to the hopeful factors in the present situation of Britain, Mr. Chamberlain made especial mention of the decrease in unemployment, the satisfactory budget position and the high standing of the public credit. The improvement has not been spectacular, he agreed, but he suggested that slow and sure methods were best.

**IMPORTS INCREASE** Increased imports from nearly all the grand geographical divisions were responsible for the \$23,524,631 unfavorable trade balance of the United States in August, according to a survey made public yesterday by the Department of Commerce. Only in the trade with "Southern North America" was there a decrease in imports as compared with August, 1932. This development has been credited in part to the increased industrial activity at home, but another important factor has been the instability of the American dollar and fear that its purchasing power might show a further decline.

## Section 2

To Improve Transportation executives of the United States and Transportation Canada, at a conference in Chicago sponsored by the American Transit Association, stressed several phases of a new era for local transportation which may spell a drastic change in the relations of the public with transit interests. Proposals were made calling for a country-wide expansion in the electric railway, bus and trolley bus fields, experiments on a broad scale with fare levels, the general rehabilitation of existing financial structures, and the reemployment of some 26,000 men under the NRA transit code. "Community participation" in transportation costs was emphasized in a report of a special committee of the transit association which has been studying fare methods in virtually every part of the world. Relief from taxes for paving, snow removal and other expenses which have survived horse car days, and assumptions of track investment costs by cities are feature objectives of the car and the bus men. (The Economist, September 29.)

Current Uncertainty as to the monetary outlook has subjected Business the security markets to confusion and contributed to a stagnation of the market for new capital security issues by industry, according to the October survey of current business by the Department of Commerce. Conflicting reports relative to flight from the dollar have also affected the money market, department experts said. They expressed an opinion that the absence of adequate data served to discredit extreme estimates of this flight, whether high or low. The survey found that while expanding domestic activity had been partly responsible for greater import demand which marked America's foreign trade in August, "rising dollar prices and the possibility of still higher dollar prices for foreign merchandise have exerted an important influence on this trade." In August the value of imports totaled \$155,000,000 or \$23,500,000 greater than the value of exports. (New York Times, October 3.)

Life Span The expectation of life will be extended from 70 to 77 May Increase years by the application of the chemistry of nutrition. Men will be at the height of their powers at 65 instead of 58. These are the beliefs of Prof. H. C. Sherman of Columbia University expressed before the meeting of the American Chemical Society in Chicago. Nutrition chemists are awakening to their duties towards human welfare and are concentrating their efforts around six "pillar concepts" enumerated by Prof. Sherman as: "The quantitative studies of the energy relations, the protein chemistry of nutrition, the mineral elements, the vitamins, the inter-relationships between the different nutritional factors, and the principle that in the chemistry of nutrition the ultimate concern is essentially the nutritional reactions of the living body as a whole." The conclusions reached were based on experiments with more than 27 generations of rats, an animal very similar to the human in its reaction to nutrition. Small changes in a seemingly perfect diet resulted in much more rapid and efficient growth, lower death rates and higher vitality at all ages, an increase of 10 percent in the average longevity of adults, and greater extension of the prime of life. (Science News Letter, September 30.)

October 4, 1933

Farm and City Dependence      Henry I. Harriman, President of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, writes in *Commerce* (October) on "The Changing World of 1933 and a New Goal for the Nation" one paragraph says: "It is axiomatic that all classes of our population should move forward with reasonable uniformity, and that if any great class lags behind the others disaster is inevitable. During the period from 1922 to 1929 when our industrial and business groups were enjoying unprecedented prosperity the situation of the farmer became more and more serious. From 1919 to 1930 the gross income of 30 million farmers dropped from 17 billions to nine billions, and from 1930 to 1932 it dropped from nine billions to five billions. The normal income of agriculture, assuming the price level of 1926, may be placed at between ten and 11 billions of dollars. This income, when received by the farmer, is largely spent in the purchase of goods made in the city. But last year the farmers received only five billions of dollars, a decrease of five or six billions from normal. This was reflected seriously upon the city dweller, who normally was occupied in making goods which the farmer would buy. Indeed it is conservatively estimated that this fall of the farm income added four million persons to the rolls of the unemployed. Restoration of farm income is absolutely essential to the reduction of unemployment. The NRA can do much to improve industrial conditions, but restoring purchasing power to men and women on the farm spells prosperity for both country and city. There is every indication that the farm income for 1933 will be two billions greater than in 1932. This is a great step in the right direction and a marvelous demonstration of the benefits flowing from wise administration of the agricultural act...."

Bee Breeding      "In view of the immense amount of work that is being conducted in the horticultural field toward the breeding of new and better fruit, we regret that more is not attempted in the breeding of bees", says an editorial in the *American Bee Journal* for October. "To mention only a few of the stations where extensive fruit breeding is being done, we would call attention to the thousands of seedlings which Prof. Hansen has grown in South Dakota in an effort to get hardier fruits, and the immense number fruited at Geneva, New York, in an effort to get better quality. Similar work is under way in Iowa and several other states, as well as at the stations conducted by the United States government. Livestock breeding has been carried on extensively for many years and the improvement that has come has been remarkable....There is every reason to believe that careful breeding would bring the same results to the beekeeper. Disease resistant bees, better honey gatherers and hardier bees are all possible. To get such results it will be necessary to carry on breeding on a scale comparable to that which has brought success in other fields. Haphazard experiments are not likely to succeed very far. It will require trained men who are well acquainted with the science of genetics and who have the necessary facilities for careful work."

Tractor Tires      "Pneumatic tires speed up tractor work, reports the University of Illinois," says *Successful Farming* (September). "Plowing was speeded up one-third on certain operations when such tires replaced steel-rimmed wheels. On the same type of equipment, tests at Purdue University showed a saving of one-third of a gallon of gasoline and 17 percent of the time per acre when the tractor was pulling a tandem disk and harrow, as compared with steel rims."

Section 3  
Market Quotations

Oct. 3, 1933-- Livestock at Chi.: Slaughter cattle calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice \$5.25-6.75; cows good \$3.00-4.25; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice \$4.75-6.40; vealers good and choice \$5.50-7.00; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice \$4.00-5.00. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice \$5.15-5.35; 200-250 lbs good and choice \$5.00-5.30; 250-350 lbs good and choice \$4.10-5.10; slaughter pigs 100-130 lbs good and choice \$3.75-5.00; slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down \$6.25-7.25; feeding lambs range stock good and choice \$6.00-6.50.

Grain: No. 1 D. No. Spr. Wheat\*, Minncap. 86-7/8-89-7/8¢; No. 2 Hd. Wr.\* K. C. 85-86¢; Chi. 86 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ (Nom); St. Louis 89 $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢; No. 2 S.R.Wr., St. Louis 89 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; No. 1 W. Wh. Portland 66 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; No. 2 Am.Dur.\* Minneap. 77-79¢; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 65-68¢; No. 2 yellow corn, K. C. 42 $\frac{1}{2}$ -43¢; St. Louis 45 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; No. 3 yellow, Chi. 42 $\frac{1}{2}$ -43 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 32-5/8-33-1/8¢; K. C. 35 $\frac{1}{4}$ -36 $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢; Chi. 33 $\frac{3}{4}$ -34 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; St. Louis 34 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Spec. No. 2 barley, Minneap. 74-76¢; No. 1 flaxseed, Minncap. \$1.83 $\frac{1}{2}$ -1.89 $\frac{1}{2}$ .

Fruits and Veggies.: Me. sacked Green Mountain potatoes ranged \$1.55-1.90 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; shippers asking \$1.20 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wis. sacked Cobblers \$1.40 carlot sales in Chi.; \$1.10 f.o.b. Waupaca. Idaho sacked Russet Burbanks \$1.65-1.75 carlot sales in Chi.; 60-85¢ f.o.b. Idaho Falls. N.Y. yellow onions 75-90¢ per 50-pound sack in the East; 70¢ f.o.b. Western New York points. Midwestern yellows 50-90¢ in consuming centers. E. S. Va. Jersey type sweet potatoes \$1.40-2 per stave barrel in terminal markets, top of \$2.75 in Chi.; \$1.25 f.o.b. E. S. points. Tenn. Nancy Hals in bushel hampers brought \$1-1.15 in the Middle West. N.Y. Danish type cabbage \$20-30 bulk per ton in city markets; \$20-22 f.o.b. Western N. Y. points. Wis. Round type \$1.50 sacked per 100 pounds in Chi. N.Y. No. 1, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  inch minimum, R. I. Greenings \$1 per bushel basket in N. Y. city; McIntosh \$1.20 f.o.b. Western N.Y. points.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in the ten designated markets declined 8 points to 9.41¢ per lb. On the corresponding day one year ago the price stood at 6.93¢. October future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 12 points to 9.53¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 9 points to 9.47¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 24 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents; 91 Score 23 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents; 90 Score, 21 $\frac{3}{4}$  cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Single Daisies, 12 $\frac{5}{4}$  to 13 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents; Young Americas, 13 to 13 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 25-32¢; Standards 24 $\frac{1}{2}$  inside; Firsts, 20-22¢. (Prepared by B. A. E.)

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\*Prices basis ordinary protein.

# DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. LI, No. 4

Section 1

October 5, 1933

**SURVEY SHOWS WORLD GAIN** The current edition of the "World Economic Survey" appeared yesterday, says a Geneva wireless to the New York Times, according much space to the United States. The world recovery "in progress in the summer of 1933 is more substantial than that a year ago," it concludes, adding that this "might make possible in the near future" international agreements required for solution of the indebtedness, currency and tariff obstacles to recovery.

**CURBS GRAIN CORPORATION** Interest rates to the Farmers National Grain Corporation were boosted yesterday, an appraisal of its properties ordered, and its functions trimmed under a program laid down by the Farm Credit Administration. Henry Morgenthau, Jr., said that, under a refinancing arrangement with the corporation, its debt of \$15,312,000 to the board with interest at the rate of one-eighth of one per cent, will be split in two parts with interest of four and one-half percent. (Associated Press.)

**COTTON COMPETITION** "The greatest threat to the success of the program to raise cotton prices by control of production in this country is found in cotton production abroad", said Alston H. Garside, economist for the New York Cotton Exchange, in an address yesterday at the annual meeting of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers. "The total production of cotton by foreign countries this season is the largest on record," he continued. "It is estimated at 11,963,000 bales...." "Chances favor a greatly reduced supply of cotton next season and the running down of world stocks to around normal proportions. But if the program is continued over several years the tendency will be for foreign cotton-growing countries to increase their production by as much as this country reduces its output, thus providing the world with as much cotton as before." (New York Times.)

**PERKINS ON LABOR** Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins yesterday threw her support behind the fight of organized labor to obtain shorter hours and higher wages than those in existing NRA codes. "We can not stop with the present minimum wages and maximum hours of labor," Miss Perkins said in a speech to the American Federation of Labor convention. "We must go on with a unified purpose to an ever-improving standard of living and assurance of economic security for all our people and sufficient leisure to enable us to enjoy the blessings which our resources and our equipment can make available to all of us." (Washington Post.)

**STEEL BIDS** The administration yesterday asked four steel companies to submit bids on 844,525 tons of steel rails for 47 railroads. Later, bids will be asked of a large number of companies on 245,- 221 tons of steel fastenings for rails after they are laid. The railroads informed Joseph B. Eastman they would need a total of 1,089,746 tons of steel. The administration plan is to lend the carriers \$25,000,000 or more from public works funds with which to make the purchases. (Associated Press.)

## Section 2

Germany's

AAA

"A law promulgated in Germany by the Hitler Government on September 15 grants the Federal Food Minister, Dr. Darre, extensive powers to regulate production, distribution, and prices in agriculture and the 'processing' industries," says Business Week for September 30. "This act, and the authority granted under it, presents interesting analogies with the powers granted to President Roosevelt under the AAA. Dr. Darre is authorized to form compulsory organizations of farmers and other agricultural producers, or to compel farmers to join already existing organizations and unions. For some time, Nazi farmer leaders, in a vigorous propaganda campaign, have been urging the necessity of building a strong 'farmers' syndicate' to oppose the powerful industrial cartels into which big business is organized....The Food Minister....in a recent speech announced the intention of the Government to 'extricate' the German farmer from the ties of capitalist economy by securing him 'an adequate and fixed price' for his grain (no mention has yet been made of other products).... The price guarantees now proposed by Dr. Darre are not unlimited. They do not apply to any quantities which the farmers choose to deliver, but only to a certain quota proportionate to Germany's own requirements....Dr. Darre warned farmers not to increase their grain acreage. Wheat sowings must be reduced and, wherever possible, barley should be substituted because Germany does not yet raise enough to meet domestic demands...."

Oregon Forest  
Fire

The Timberman (September) prints an article by George F. Cornwall, managing editor, on "Tillamook Disaster: Federal Participation in Timber Salvage Plan Vital to Welfare of Western Oregon Counties." He says: "Fuller realization of the magnitude of the forest fire which struck at the virgin timber holdings of Tillamook and Washington counties in western Oregon in August may be gained when it is learned that over 300,000 acres are within the fire limits, carrying a stand of over 14 billion feet of prime timber, of which 75 percent was killed or burned. Within these limits is timber sufficient for five years' lumber cut of the entire state of Oregon, for which a salvage plan must be evolved before further deterioration sets in." The author, who suggests a timber salvage plan for the area, believes that "the Tillamook fire area is of such importance from a forestry standpoint, that it is fully entitled to be designated as a national emergency project, eligible for Federal aid in setting up a salvage project of major proportions...."

Too Many

Vitamins?

The large-scale consumption of foods to which extra vitamins have been added may endanger public health if it is carried much farther, says a London report to Science Service, September 30. This risk of widespread hypervitaminosis is suggested by Sir George Newman, Chief Medical Officer of the British Ministry of Health, in his annual report. "There is a tendency at the present time," states Sir George, "for manufacturers to avail themselves of the publicity value of recent vitamin research by adding vitamins empirically to a variety of foods without due consideration of the results which may accrue from such haphazard practices. If a halt is not called to this indiscriminate dosing of foods with vitamins there is a possibility of a disturbance in the balance of nutrition which may have wide-reaching effects...."

October 5, 1933.

Capital Goods Industries making producers' or capital goods out-  
Show Upturn stripped industries producing consumers' goods and ser-  
vices in rate of recovery from the low point of March,  
1933, to August, according to an analysis of Department of Labor indexes  
made by the National Industrial Conference Board. In a representative  
group of capital goods' industries employment increased 29.2 percent and  
payrolls 44 percent, while in consumers' goods industries employment gained  
16.9 percent and payrolls 25.9 percent. The importance of the two great  
divisions of industrial activity represented in these computations is  
indicated by the fact that in 1929 the group of producers' goods industries  
employed 2,300,000 persons with a total payroll of \$4,806,000,000 and the  
group of consumers' goods industries gave work to 9,500,000 persons, pay-  
ing them a total in wages of \$11,200,000,000. On the other hand, in the  
three years' decline from the peak of 1929 employment and payroll in  
capital goods industries dropped proportionately faster than employment  
and payrolls in the consumers' goods industries. (Wall Street Journal,  
October 4.)

"Antidotes" for An economic program designed to prevent depressions,  
Depressions built around unemployment reserves, was outlined by Secretary  
of Labor Perkins at the National Conference of Catholic  
Charities. The remedies, aside from jobless insurance, are: Social and  
industrial provisions for old age; public works or Government expenditure  
planned in advance for stimulating employment, and business in time of  
early slack in employment; free public employment exchanges on a national  
scale; development by industry of means for employment stabilization; an  
agricultural program integrated with industry; adult education. For un-  
employment insurance, the Labor Secretary declared for a compulsory  
system, "because I believe it would provide an incentive for the stabilization  
of employment. The managers of industry would be exerting themselves to  
reduce their premiums just as they become interested in safety devices to  
cut their premiums under various State workmen's compensation laws." (Balt-  
imore Sun, October 3.)

International Review of Reviews and World's Work (October) contains  
Wheat Agreement a 3-page article by Frederick E. Murphy, American represent-  
ative at the World Wheat Conference, / <sup>Bringing the World Together on Wheat.</sup> An editorial on  
international activities, commenting on Mr. Murphy's successful negotiations,  
says that the wheat agreement "will be worth a large sum of real money to  
American farmers, because it will help to stabilize the price of an important  
commodity at a fair level. Further than that, this specific agreement is  
important because it sets an example. It gives encouragement for similar  
treatment of other difficult international problems."

Poultry At the 1933 meeting of Poultry Science Association a  
Manuscripts resolution was adopted instructing the editor of Poultry  
Science not to accept any paper for publication in the  
association's journal, without assurance from the author that the material  
contained in the paper has not been submitted for publication in any other  
technical publication. (Poultry Science, September, editorial.)

Section 3  
Market Quotations

Oct. 4--Livestock at Chi.: Slaughter cattle calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice \$5.25-6.85; cows good \$3. - 4.25; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice \$4.75-6.40; vealers good and choice \$5.50-7.00; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice \$4.00-5.00. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice \$5.25-5.45; 200-250 lbs good and choice \$5.15-5.45; 250-350 lbs good and choice \$4.25-4.25; slaughter pigs 100-130 lbs good and choice \$4.00-5.10. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down \$6.00-7.10; feeding lambs range stock good and choice \$6.00-6.50.

Grain: No. 1. D.No.Spr.Wheat \*, Minneap. 89-92¢; No. 2 Hd.Wr.\*, K.C. 86-87¢; Chi. 88 $\frac{1}{4}$ -88 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; St. Louis 89 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ (Nom); No. 2 S.R. Wr. St.Louis 90-90 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 67-68 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; No. 2 Am. Dur.\* Minneap. 78-7/8-80-7/8¢; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 67-7/8-68-7/8¢; No. 2 yellow corn, K. C. 41-43¢; St. Louis 45 $\frac{1}{4}$ -46¢; No. 3 yellow, Chi. 41 $\frac{1}{4}$ -43 $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 32 $\frac{1}{2}$ -33¢; K. C. 34 $\frac{1}{2}$ -35¢; Chi. 33 $\frac{1}{4}$ -34 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; St. Louis 35-35 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ (Nom); Spec. No. 2 barley, Minneap. 73-76¢; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. \$1.84 $\frac{5}{8}$ -1.70 $\frac{3}{4}$ .

Fruits and Veggies.: Me. sacked Green Mountain potatoes ranged \$1.60-1.90 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; \$1.20 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wis. sacked Round Whites \$1.25-1.35 carlot sales in Chi.; \$1.05-1.10 f.o.b. Waupaca. Idaho sacked Russet Burbanks \$1.65-1.75 on a carlot basis in Chi.; 80-85¢ f.o.b. Idaho Falls. N.Y. Danish type cabbage \$20-30 bulk per ton in terminal markets; \$18-22 f.o.b. Rochester. E. S. Va. Jersey type sweet potatoes ranged \$1.50-\$2 per stave barrel in city markets; \$1.25-1.35 f.o.b. E. S. points. Tenn. Nancy Halls \$1.00-1.15 per bushel hamper in the Middle West. N.Y. yellow onions brought 75-90¢ per 50-pound sack in consuming centers; 70¢ f.o.b. Western N. Y. points. Midwestern yellows 60-90¢ in city markets; 65-70¢ f.o.b. West Michigan points. N.Y. No.1, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  inch minimum, Wealthy apples \$1-1.12 $\frac{1}{2}$  per bushel basket in N.Y. City. N. Y. R. I. Greenings \$1 in N. Y. City.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in the ten designated markets advanced 12 points to 9.53¢ per lb. On the corresponding day one year ago the price stood at 6.85¢. October future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 12 points to 9.65¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 15 points to 9.62¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 24 cents; 91 Score, 23 cents; 90 Score 21 $\frac{1}{4}$  cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Single Daisies, 12 $\frac{3}{4}$  to 13 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents. Young Americas, 13 to 13 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urnier Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 25 to 32¢; Standards, 24 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ inside; Firsts, 20 to 22¢. (Prepared by B. A. E.)

\*Prices basis ordinary protein.

# DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. LI, No. 5

Section 1

October 6, 1933

## HITS "CLOSED ECONOMIES"

There can be no lasting improvement in the world's economic situation, the Economic and Financial Commission of the League of Nations Assembly reported yesterday, unless the countries are prepared to abandon "the system of closed national economics," says a Geneva report to the Associated Press. The report, which held the view that conditions are improved in a number of ways over the last year, urged a solution of the currency stabilization question so the World Economic Conference might reconvene with hopes of success. These closed systems of national economy were described in the report as tending to become more general and threatening to stifle international trade.

## INCORPORATE RELIEF AGENCY

The Federal Surplus Relief Corporation, which will administer President Roosevelt's \$650,000,000 program of feeding, clothing and providing fuel for the country's destitute next winter, was incorporated in Delaware yesterday, says a Washington report to the Baltimore Sun. In Washington officers were selected and the work of the new Government agency got under way. Officers of the corporation are: President, Harry L. Hopkins; Vice-President, Henry A. Wallace; Treasurer, Harold L. Ickes; Assistant Treasurer, Oscar L. Chapman, Assistant Secretary of the Interior; Secretary, Mrs. Kathryn Godwin, Secretary to Mr. Hopkins; Counsel, Jerome N. Frank, General Counsel, A.A.A. Positions in the new corporation, Mr. Hopkins said, would be filled by transfer from existing Federal agencies.

## FERTILIZER PLANT URGED

A tentative allocation of from \$3,500,000 to \$4,000,000 for construction of a fertilizer plant at Muscle Shoals was announced yesterday by Dr. Arthur E. Morgan, Tennessee Valley Authority chairman, who said the allocation was conditioned on the result of experiments now being conducted here and at the nitrate plant at Muscle Shoals. Morgan said the directors asked the President for \$2,000,000 to \$3,000,000 to purchase land in the region about the Norris dam, for the public park and erosion-control purposes. (Associated Press.)

## EXPORTS TO EUROPE LARGER

Europe bought a larger proportionate share of American exports in the first half of 1933 than in any like period since 1925, the Chamber of Commerce of the United States reported yesterday. Of American exports, 49.6 percent went to Europe, as compared with 46.8 percent in the same period last year. Exports to North American countries declined from 23.6 percent in 1932 to 21.5 percent of the total, the smallest since 1925. A 35 percent decrease in exports to Canada and a 26 percent decline in shipments to Cuba were largely responsible. (New York Times.).

## AID LIBRARY

The Public Works Administration allotted yesterday \$2,800,000 to aid in the construction of a five-story annex to the Library of Congress and furnish employment to several hundred men over a period of about two years, says a Washington report to the Baltimore Sun.

## Section 2

Federal Land Bank Loans      The 12 Federal land banks during the month of September 1933 made loans totalling more than half as much as was loaned by them during the entire year of 1932, Henry Morgenthau, Jr., has announced. Loans numbered 4,390 for an aggregate of \$14,021,775. This amount also equalled nearly half of the total of all loans closed during the first eight months of this year, from January to August, inclusive. The progressive increase in the volume of loans closed during the last four months shows that the number in June was 1,079 for \$3,906,290; July, 1,132 loans for \$3,985,718; August, 2,140 for \$7,240,370 and September, 4,390 loans for \$14,021,775. Loans closed in September are thus more than twice the number of those closed in August. Mr. Morgenthau announced that during the last four days of September the banks reached a volume of more than a million dollars of loans a day.

Cotton in Export Trade      In an editorial on cotton in export trade, the Wall Street Journal for October 4 says: "....In actual amount the exports of cotton in August were 560,000 bales of 500 pounds each. A year ago they were 481,000 bales and about 270,000 in 1931. The average export value for August this year was 9.9 cents a pound and 7.5 cents a year ago, both prices being reckoned in United States currency, as our trade balances are reckoned in dollars and not gold. The dollar return for cotton, therefore, in August, 1933, was about \$12 a bale more than a year ago. In its relation to the total value of all exports in August, 1933, amounting to \$131,000,000, cotton made up about 22 percent, and it has held that same percentage for the entire eight months of the calendar year. Other things being equal, foreign spinners of short staple cotton prefer the American product. The 'other things' are mostly prices. This past season American cotton has been relatively cheaper than Indian and other growths. Nature has had much to do with this situation but cannot be counted upon to maintain our export position for an indefinite period of time. Whatever course we may take to improve agricultural conditions it must be with eyes open to the fact that cotton is the export leader and that, year in and year out, it must be expected to meet foreign competition."

Reclamation and Surplus Acreage      Wallaces' Farmer, September 30, in an editorial on reclamation projects, says: "Several new power projects are being planned in the West. These are designed primarily to relieve unemployment and to provide cheaper power for their districts. As these power projects are carried out, at some time in the future water will be available for irrigation of adjacent land. The President has declared definitely, however, that these power projects will not be permitted to bring about an increase of farm land. If, in developing a power project, new land is opened, marginal land equal in productivity to the new area will be withdrawn from production. In other words, if 10,000 new acres are to be farmed as a by-product of a plan designed to lower power costs and to increase employment, the President will see that from 10,000 to 50,000 acres (the number of acres depending on the productive power) elsewhere in the country will be purchased by the Government and turned back to forest...."

**High Price  
Of Gold** An editorial in the New York Times for October 5 says: "Measuring in British currency, the price of gold bullion went on Tuesday's London market to the highest price in history. 'Rise in the price of gold' is a somewhat misleading term; because, while gold has lately sold at a rapidly mounting premium in terms of British currency, it has not varied at all in terms of French francs or Dutch florins, the currency of countries where the gold standard is still maintained. The existing London premium is reckoned from the pound sterling's depreciation. At Paris, Tuesday's exchange-market valuation for the pound was 78.15 francs, as against the normal parity of 124.21. In other words, the British currency's depreciation on that day was 37 7/8 percent--which surpassed all precedent. It exceeded the same day's exchange-market depreciation of the dollar; its Paris valuation before our own suspension of gold payments was 25.51 francs, but it brought only 16.17 francs on Tuesday...."

**Iodized Salt  
For Goiter** A strong recommendation for the general consumption of iodized table salt is emphasized by Robert Olesen, M. D., senior surgeon, United States Public Health Service, in a review, published in Public Health Reports, of recent contributions to the etiology, incidence and prevention of endemic goiter. In summary Dr. Olesen says: "According to the Swiss Goiter Commission, it has long been known that iodine, when employed in proper doses and under skilful direction in selected cases, will cause the disappearance of certain goiters. It has also been proved, experimentally and practically, that the administration of iodine in small doses will prevent endemic thyroid enlargement. After listening to the various papers in the Berne conference dealing with the etiology of endemic goiter, Kolle commented that such a typical disease as goiter could not possibly be due to so large a number of causes. He concluded that the etiological factors, such as altitude, improper diet, lack of vitamins, heredity, infectious diseases, and other ascribed causes, are simply auxiliary factors which create the predisposition to thyroid enlargement. Kolle heard no convincing argument against the theory that the relative or absolute deficiency of iodine is the dominant cause of endemic goiter...!(The Forecast, October.)

**Butter Color  
And Vitamins** A London letter in the Journal of the American Medical Association (September 30) on the annual meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science says: "Dr. Lauder, president of the Agriculture Section, showed that the popular view that yellow milk is the best rests on a scientific basis. Milk and butter produced in summer, when cows are at pasture, is yellow, and this is associated with the presence of carotene or vitamin A. On the other hand, winter milk, produced when cows are stall-fed, is much whiter and its content of carotene or vitamin A is much lower. Incidentally this shows the importance of prohibiting the artificial coloration of milk and cheese. The problem is how to provide during winter food with the necessary amount of carotene or vitamin A. Experiments on the drying of grass at the agricultural research station of Berkshire have shown that grass can be rapidly dried at 200 degrees in a band, with scarcely any loss of digestive or nutritive properties and, what is more surprising, with only a small loss of carotene."

Section 3  
Market Quotations

Oct. 5--Livestock at Chi.: Slaughter cattle calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice \$5.00-6.85; cows good \$3.00-4.00; Heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice \$4.75-6.40; vealers, good and choice \$5.50-7.00; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice \$4.00-5.00. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice \$5.00-5.25; 200-250 lbs good and choice \$5.00-5.25; 250-350 lbs good and choice \$4.25-5.15; slaughter pigs 100-130 lbs good and choice \$3.75-5.00. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down \$6.25-7.40; feeding lambs range stock good and choice \$6.00-6.50.

Grain: No. 1 D. No. Spr. Wheat \*, Minneap.  $87\frac{1}{4}$ - $89\frac{1}{4}\frac{1}{4}$ ; No. 2 Hd. Wr.\*, K. C. 85-87 $\frac{1}{4}$ ; Chi. 88- $88\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{4}$ ; St. Louis 89 $\frac{1}{4}$  (Nom); No. 2 S.R.Wr. St.Louis  $89\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{4}$ ; No. 1 W. Wh. Portland 67 $\frac{1}{4}$ ; No. 2 Am. Dur.\*, Minneap.  $77\frac{3}{4}$ - $79\frac{3}{4}\frac{1}{4}$ ; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 66-1/8-67-1/8 $\frac{1}{4}$ ; No. 2 yellow corn, K. C.  $40\frac{3}{4}$ - $41\frac{3}{4}\frac{1}{4}$ ; St.Louis 43-44 $\frac{1}{4}$ ; No. 3 yellow, Chi.  $40\frac{1}{2}$ -41 $\frac{1}{4}$ ; No. 2 white oats, K. C. 34-35 $\frac{1}{4}$ ; No. 3 white, Minnep. 31-31 $\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{4}$ ; Chi.  $33\frac{1}{2}$ - $33\frac{3}{4}\frac{1}{4}$ ; St.Louis  $34\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{4}$ ; Spec. No. 2 barley, Minneap. 73-75 $\frac{1}{4}$ ; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. \$1.80-1.85.

Fruits and Veggies.: Me. sacked Green Mountain potatoes \$1.75-1.90 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; \$1.20-1.25 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wis. sacked Cobblers \$1.15-1.30 carlot sales in Chi.; \$1-1.05 f.o.b. Waupaca. Idaho sacked Russet Burbanks \$1.60-1.75 carlot sales in Chi.; 75-85 $\frac{1}{4}$  f.o.b. Idaho Falls. N.Y. yellow onions ranged 75-90 $\frac{1}{4}$  per 50-pound sack in city markets; 68-70 $\frac{1}{4}$  f.o.b. Western N.Y. points. Midwestern yellows 60-90 $\frac{1}{4}$  in consuming centers; 65 $\frac{1}{4}$  f.o.b. West Michigan points. N.Y. Danish type cabbage \$20-30 bulk per ton in terminal markets; \$18-21 f.o.b. Rochester. Wis. sacked Round type \$1.50 per 100 pounds in Chi. E. S. Va. Jersey type sweet potatoes \$1.25-2 per stave barrel in eastern cities; \$1.35-1.40 f.o.b. East Shore points. Tenn. Nancy Halls \$1-1.15 per bushel hamper in the Middle West. N.Y. No. 1,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inch minimum, R. I. Greening apples, \$1-1.12 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Wealthys \$1 and McIntosh 85 $\frac{1}{4}$ -\$1 per bushel basket in N. Y. City; f.o.b. sales of R.I. Greenings \$1 in Western N. Y.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in the ten designated markets declined 21 points to 9.32 $\frac{1}{4}$  per lb. On the corresponding day one year ago the price stood at 6.85 $\frac{1}{4}$ . October future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 20 points to 9.45 $\frac{1}{4}$ , and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 22 points to 9.40 $\frac{1}{4}$ .

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 24 $\frac{1}{4}$ ; 91 Score 23 $\frac{1}{4}$ ; 90 Score  $21\frac{3}{4}\frac{1}{4}$ . Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Single Daisies,  $12\frac{3}{4}$ - $13\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{4}$ ; Young Americas,  $13-13\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{4}$ . Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 25-32 $\frac{1}{4}$ ; Standards,  $23-24\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{4}$ ; Firsts,  $19\frac{1}{2}-21\frac{1}{4}$ . (Prepared by B. A. E.)

\* Prices basis ordinary protein.

# DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. LI, No. 6

Section 1

October 7, 1933

**CREDIT EXPANSION** In another credit-expansion move, President Roosevelt announced yesterday a Commodity Credit Corporation to loan an estimated maximum of \$350,000,000, at 10 cents a pound, on cotton. Similar price-bolstering advances may be made on wheat and other staples, it was announced. The President, at the same time, confirmed Henry Brueger's appointment as a "liaison officer," over all Federal credit agencies. The President revealed that his plans for freezing several hundred million dollars in closed banks would be announced in a statement early next week. The Federal Advisory Council, at its mid-September meeting, adopted a hitherto undisclosed resolution recommending amendment of the Federal securities act and the Glass-Steagall banking act to permit industry to obtain capital funds more readily in the investment market. (Washington Post.)

**BRITISH DEBT PAYMENTS** Great Britain has come to the "irrevocable decision" never to resume full war-debt payments to the United States, the United Press was told yesterday by an unimpeachable source, according to a London report. The Government, strongly favoring outright cancellation, has instructed Sir Frederick Leith-Ross, war debts delegate in Washington, to offer only two alternatives: Lump-sum settlement in gold of not more than 100,000,000 pounds sterling; a series of "token payments" of 1,000,000 pounds sterling every six months in lieu of full semiannual installment of about \$95,500,000.

**DISARMAMENT PROPOSALS** Only a few hours after Germany's rejection of three-power disarmament proposals yesterday, says a cable to the New York Times, Stanley Baldwin, speaking with full approval of the Foreign Office, declared that any nation which prevented the signing of a disarmament convention "will have no friend in this civilized world." The same would be true, he said, of any nation which broke the disarmament convention after having signed it.

**RUSSIAN RECOGNITION** President Roosevelt has called for a complete memorandum on the question of Russian recognition. It was indicated, however, that, while the decision lay with the President, it was not likely that the quick and unconditional recognition which has been strongly urged would be granted. Upon the other hand, it appeared probable that final action would be reached through negotiations covering a number of points of difference requiring time to adjust. (Associated Press.)

**RAILROAD RATES** The Western Association of Railway Executives decided yesterday on reduction of passenger fares and elimination of the Pullman surcharge for an experimental period of six months beginning December 1, says a Chicago report to the New York Times. The present basic passenger rate of 3.6 cents per mile will be reduced to 3 cents per mile for one-way tickets, and to  $2\frac{1}{2}$  cents per mile for round-trip tickets.

## Section 2

Food And  
Drug Bill

The American Journal of Pharmacy for September, in an editorial on the proposed food and drug bill, quotes the A. D. Little Industrial Bulletin: "'Let the seller beware' is slated to become fully as much a warning to the food, drug, and cosmetics trades as the recent Federal Securities Act has made it a warning to the investment banker. For the 'new deal' includes a bill which so thoroughly revises, strengthens, and extends the Pure Food and Drug Act of 1906 that, like the securities bill, it will both necessitate drastic changes in the practise of less scrupulous companies in these trades and occasion considerable care on the part of more reliable companies, whom it should ultimately benefit .... That enactment of the bill will necessitate sweeping changes in the products and practices of many manufacturers is obvious. Some products must be radically changed in order to avoid proscription under it; many more must be greatly improved if they are to come anywhere near to satisfying their advertising claims, to which they will be strictly held. In many cases care must be taken that such improvements may be made without changing the characteristic appearance of the product. Since the scant six months to intervene between the passage of the act and the date it takes effect may in many instances be altogether inadequate for the amount of work required to meet the provisions of the act, a number of manufacturers have already begun work upon their products. It seems altogether probable that one effect of the bill will be the development of products superior to any now existing, through work undertaken to prepare products for the new requirements...."

## Tax Revision

"With the approach of another session of Congress, leaders of that body, after consultation with the President, are giving the matter of Federal taxation further consideration," says an editorial in the Baltimore Sun, October 5. "They have agreed upon no broad scheme of additional levies or the repeal of levies now in effect, but they are convinced that sweeping revision of the tax schedule legislated upon a few months ago should be ordered. Upon that general proposition we all pronounce a fervent amen...."

Effect of  
Heat on Seeds

Evolution by jumps, or mutation, can be brought about not only by the action of radium and X-rays upon seeds and eggs, but also by the prolonged exposure of seeds to high temperature, says a Science Service report, September 27. Prof. M. Navashin, with P. Shkvarnikov of the Timiriazev Biological Institute in Moscow, describe in the British periodical Nature how seeds were enclosed in a closed bottle, kept for 20 days or more at a temperature of 131 degrees Fahrenheit and afterwards allowed to germinate. Most of the seedlings produced were abnormal, the development of both roots and leaves being affected, and many did not survive. A considerable number of the surviving young plants displayed various abnormalities of leaf shape. A microscopic examination of the root tips showed that the chromosomes--minute rod-like bodies believed to be responsible for the inheritance of characters in both plants and animals--had been badly disarranged from their normal positions.

**Ensiling Legumes**

The Farmer's Weekly (South Africa) for September 6 prints an article on "A Karroo Test of Molasses Silage" by Heinrich Fritzlar, describing excellent results obtained with the molasses treatment of lucern (alfalfa) for silage. In treating the crop, he says "....Thirty eight pounds of molasses, containing .51 percent sugar, was diluted in eight gallons of water, and sprinkled by means of an ordinary watering-can over every ton of chaffed lucerne, while the latter was being distributed in even layers of four or five inches...." In tests of feeding the silage to cows, "The result was astonishing. Every cow increased her milk output from day to day, some by as much as three or four pounds daily, continuously. Old cows on the point of calving were also fed with silage, and the milk supply in these cases increased from 5 pounds to 12 pounds, in two weeks. Samples of the silage were sent to the Grootfontein School of Agriculture, for analysis, the protein being 4.93 percent. According to the American research table, green lucerne in America contains only 4.7 protein. Presumably the difference in climatic conditions has something to do with the higher percentage of my silage...." An editorial says the experiments "are valuable because, expressed not only in terms of protein content of the silage but in increased yield and quality of milk, they point the way to a new system of feeding....and they are the more interesting in that they demonstrate the feasibility of employing the process without the aid of expensive masonry silos. One of the essentials of the process is the exclusion of air, but it is evident that this can be attained to a sufficient extent by proper compaction of the material in the simplest and cheapest of silo structures...."

**Polar Ice Cap Recedes**

"That Northeastern Russia and Northwestern Siberia are getting warmer has been discovered by the Soviet Arctic expert, N. G. Datsky, in a recent visit to the north coast of Russia and Siberia," says a Moscow story to the New York Times (October 6). "The phenomenon is attributed to a gradual recession of the polar ice cap to the north of Russia. M. Datsky's touchstone was the depth at which he found 'eternal frost', or ground which never thaws during the summer and therefore prevents the growth of timber or any vegetation save shrubs, grass and mossy tundra. In the region of Mount Mezen, Professor Shrenk, about 40 years ago, noted eternal frost at a depth of two meters. M. Datsky found no frozen layer at any depth, even in the marshes. This applied also in the Olkhovkau region. In other localities where Professor Shrenk found only tundra, M. Datsky saw growths of new timber. During the last 50 years, Russian scientists have advanced the theory that the polar ice cap was receding, basing their beliefs on discoveries of bodies of prehistoric mammoths, half torn by wolves, which indicated eternal frost that preserved bodies for countless centuries was gradually diminishing. M. Datsky's discovery is the first concrete proof of the correctness of this theory."

**Elliot on Agriculture**

The Countryman (London) for October-November-December contains an article, "Quo Vadimus?" by Walter Elliot, Minister of Agriculture. Discussing farm-relief measures in England, among them the wheat act of 1932, the import duties act, and the agricultural marketing act of 1933, he says: "These are drastic and far-reaching

measures, the latter especially....Does the situation demand drastic action? Desperately so, and only partially revealed by the fall in the general index of agricultural prices, catastrophic though this has been. The general index in 1932 was 22 percent lower than in 1929, and when it is remembered that there has been little if any reduction in the main costs of production it will be realized that the producer's position has become much worse than the figures alone suggest. Livestock prices have fallen from about 25 to 45 percent below those of four years ago, while livestock products such as butter, cheese, eggs and wool are now well below remunerative levels. The price of barley has fallen to nearly 20 percent below that ruling before the war, and oats 25 percent. Now the cost of all costs is wages....Wages here are the highest for thirty years--bar the war period. In the U.S.A. they are the lowest for thirty years. That is the answer to those who say, 'Millions for the farmer--nothing for the labourer.' The U.S.A. is taxing bread in order to pay farmers to grow less wheat--and paying the lowest agricultural wages for thirty years. Our method, as a great importing country, as, indeed, the world market for exports of some of the great agricultural products, such as bacon, butter, mutton and lamb, is to regulate the flow of supplies on to the market, with a view of securing that rise in wholesale prices which must be secured if agricultural producers are to remain in business. On the assumption that we cannot stand aside and let the markets crash, to the ruin of our producers, there is no doubt about the situation demanding strong measures...."

Coffee Leads Imports      Coffec continued as this country's leading import during the first half of this year, with cane sugar displacing raw silk in second place, an analysis of foreign trade statistics by the United States Chamber of Commerce reveals. A slightly higher price for sugar, coupled with a sharp decrease in the price of raw silk, was responsible for the change in status of the two commodities, the chamber explained. Value of imports rose during the period for sugar, furs, tin, raw hides and skins, fertilizers, industrial chemicals, leather and cotton cloth. Imports of crude rubber were the smallest for the January-June period since 1922. Rubber imports during the first six months of this year totaled 343,581,000 pounds, a decline of 31 percent from the six months period last year. Imports of crude petroleum, amounting to 16,262,000 barrels, were 50 percent under imports during the period last year. Much of last year's shipments during the period were in anticipation of the excise tax of one-half a cent a gallon, which now applies. (Wall Street Journal, October 6.)

Anemia Research      A series of experiments which throw further light on the cause and cure of pernicious anemia and confirm some of the latest results of American research workers has been made by Drs. John F. Wilkinson and Louis Klein, of the Department of Clinical Investigations and Research of the Royal Infirmary, Manchester, says a London report to the Science Service, September 26. They have found that the blood-producing factor in hog's stomach, which is now used as an alternative for liver in checking the disease, will yield a substance resembling the blood-producing factor in liver if it is incubated with beef muscle in the laboratory. Because of the chemical differences between the blood-producing substances in liver and in stomach their similar curative actions in anemia have previously puzzled scientists.

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Vol. LI, No. 7

Section 1

October 9, 1933

**BARS SUGAR AGREEMENT** The proposed sugar stabilization agreement has been scrapped by the Roosevelt administration. This was indicated definitely last night in authoritative quarters following conferences between President Roosevelt and Secretary Wallace. It was said there was little or no prospect that the tentative pact, which would have assigned quotas to the various producing interests, would be revived. The Farm Adjustment Administration, however, plans to put through immediately marketing codes for the beet and domestic cane sugar areas, Secretary Wallace said. The domestic codes would have no effect upon territorial and Cuban producers. (A. P.)

**DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE** The United States will oppose German demands for rearming, if they are brought forward at the Geneva Disarmament Conference opening today, says a Washington report to the New York Times. State Department officials would not comment on published reports of the intentions of the German delegation to Geneva, but it was understood that the United States Government would regard with concern a movement by any large country toward rearmament.

**WORLD WHEAT** According to data received by the International Institute of Agriculture, says a Rome wireless to the New York Times, wheat production this year, despite the poor crop in North America, is about equal to the world's needs and there is no prospect for reducing surplus stocks greatly.

**MAY RELEASE DEPOSITS** President Roosevelt will announce one of the most important steps in his recovery program, says a copyright story by Elliott Thurston in the Washington Post, probably Wednesday, when he expects to present to the country his plan to free immediately half of the estimated \$2,500,000,000 of deposits locked up in banks closed since January 1 last. The Treasury is putting into final form a comprehensive plan contemplating the release to depositors of as much as \$1,500,000,000 through a new governmental bank, temporarily created, of which Henry Bruere, president of the Bowery Savings Bank of New York, is expected to become the directing head.

**R.F.C. TO FINANCE WINE** The Reconstruction Finance Corporation will lend millions of dollars to established firms to finance the processing of grapes into wine, the United Press learned last night. The advances will be made under Section 201-D of the reconstruction finance act authorizing loans for the orderly handling and marketing of agricultural commodities.

## Section 2

Possibilities Of Zein Zein, heretofore little known outside of the laboratory or the museum exhibit of interesting curiosities derived from corn, seems now ready to join the growing list of industry's low-priced raw materials, with possible applications in fields including plastics, filament, films, finishes, sizing, and adhesives.... Likely applications of zein exist in many fields in which plastics and resins are used. Solutions of zein when evaporated to dryness leave a transparent continuous film capable of being dyed and filled, and of being plasticized, like cellulose derivatives, to overcome the natural brittleness of the film. Or, as zein is miscible with numerous cellulose derivatives, it may be used as a filler in sheets or molding compounds, apparently causing no impairment in strength when so used. Filaments of zein have been made in the laboratory. These, unlike the common artificial silks, are of protein matter, and therefore more nearly approximate natural silk in chemical composition. At present, improvements must be made in the physical properties of zein fibers before they can be considered seriously for the manufacture of artificial silk.... (A. D. Little Bulletin reprint, American Journal of Pharmacy, September.)

Mining Rackets An editorial in American Forests for October says: "Robert W. Ayres, in his article 'Racketeering the Outdoors,' reveals a perversion of the mining laws applicable to public lands that ranks with other modern rackets.... Almost every activity of the Forest Service in its administration of the National Forests may be subject to hold-up by mineral locations made with the obvious intent of 'shaking down' forest users. Of special concern to outdoor loving America is the effect of the nefarious practice upon the public's use and retention of its own recreational resources in the National Forests and the Public Domain..... For years the Forest Service has waged a campaign against this racketeering traffic, but as long as the mining laws remain unchanged, the Government is powerless to control it effectively. The practice, however, can be easily and quickly brought under control by Congress modernizing the mining laws to meet present day conditions.... Legitimate prospecting and mining have proper and important places in our western country, but when the laws under which they operate become so loose and out of date as to permit irresponsible adventurers to hold up and rob the public of its rights to its own playgrounds and other natural resources, it is time for the public to step in and demand that Congress act."

Canadian Wheat Surplus The Canadian office of the Northwestern Miller says in the October/issue: "This country may before long have to make up its mind grimly to face the issues involved in its present position with regard to the accumulated surplus of Canadian wheat. All wise merchants who find themselves overloaded with goods take steps to dispose of the surplus by adjusting prices to a level that insures liquidation in the shortest time consistent with sound business practice. Something like this is bound sooner or later to be forced upon Canada with regard to its visible supply of wheat and the sooner some definite policy is put into effect by the federal Government (which at present is by far the largest single owner of Canadian wheat), the smaller the ultimate loss

October 9, 1933

is likely to be. It is not suggested that dumping practices should be adopted but there is a considerable field of effort within the limits of which a program of systematic selling of both wheat and its products at prices sufficiently low to attract new buyers might effectively be carried out...."

**Increasing Acreage Yields** "Many farmers and others have been misinformed as to the position of the Department of Agriculture relative to the use of fertilizers in the production of crops on the restricted acreage devoted to what we are pleased to term 'surplus crops', says an editorial in Farm and Ranch, October 1. "The impression has gone abroad that it will be contrary to the spirit of the reduction program to increase yields by fertilizing the remaining acreage. There is nothing in the Agricultural Adjustment Act or in any of the rulings of Secretary Wallace which bans any measure tending to bring about economical production. The Extension Service and our specialists in the Department at Washington have always advocated increasing the acre yield in order to reduce production cost. Therefore Farm and Ranch does not hesitate to suggest that every farmer in the Southwest strive to produce as large a yield from acres in cultivation as conditions permit. The Agricultural Act does not advise or even suggest slovenly farming. It has for one of its main objectives the development of a balanced program which will make American farms as nearly self-sustaining as conditions will permit.... Wherever good cultural methods, good seed and fertilizers will increase acre yields and acre profits, farmers should not hesitate to employ them...."

**Agricultural Aviation** "In the past few years aviation has been used more extensively in agriculture and forestry in the U.S.S.R. than in any other country," says the Soviet Union Review for October. "An area of 429,000 hectares of crop and forest land was cleared of injurious pests by airplane dusting in 1932, an area of 586,000 hectares infested with the larvae of malarial mosquitoes was cleared by airplanes in the battle to eliminate sources of malaria, and 9,000,000 hectares was patrolled in combatting forest fires.... Experiments in seeding from the air began last year. Last spring over 70,000 hectares were seeded from the air and about 150,000 hectares are to be air-sown this fall. These first experiments of seeding by airplane have been especially interesting because they open up the possibility of seeding in the earliest period of spring when seeding by hand is the only other method possible. Sowing in the mud has produced excellent results. Experiments in aerial sowing have been made with twenty different crops, including rice, mustard, oats, castor-oil and various grass crops. The first experiments in scattering mineral fertilizers from airplanes were made last spring and it is proposed to sow 150,000 hectares that way in the coming autumn. Airplanes have also been used effectively in fighting early frosts by spreading smoke clouds over planted fields, particularly over orchards and vegetable gardens. Melting of snow by airplane has also been tried...."

October 9, 1933

Section 3  
Market Quotations

Oct. 6-- Livestock at Chi.: Slaughter cattle calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice \$5.00-6.85; cows good \$3.00-4.00; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice \$4.75-6.40; vealers good and choice \$5.50-7.00; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice \$4.00-5.00. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice \$5.10-5.40; 200-250 lbs good and choice \$5.15-5.40; 250-350 lbs good and choice \$4.35-5.25; slaughter pigs 100-130 lbs good and choice \$4.0-5.10. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down \$6.25-7.40; feeding lambs range stock good and choice \$6.00-6.50.

Grain: No. 1 D. No. Spr. Wheat\*, Minneap.  $83\frac{1}{4}$ - $86\frac{1}{4}\phi$ ; No. 2 Hd. Wr.\*, K. C.  $82\frac{1}{2}$ - $84\phi$ ; St. Louis  $85\frac{3}{4}\phi$ ; No. 1 S.R.Wr. St. Louis  $87\phi$  (Nom); No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis  $86\phi$ ; No. 1 W. Wh. Portland  $65-65\frac{1}{2}\phi$ ; No. 2 Am Dur.\*, Minneap  $73-7\frac{1}{8}-75-7\frac{1}{8}\phi$ ; No. 2 rye, Minneap.  $61-1\frac{1}{8}-63-1\frac{1}{8}\phi$ ; No. 2 white corn, St. Louis  $43\frac{1}{2}\phi$ ; No. 2 yellow K. C.  $36-39\frac{3}{4}\phi$ ; St. Louis  $41\phi$ ; No. 3 yellow, St. Louis  $38-40\frac{1}{2}\phi$ ; No. 2 white oats, St. Louis  $33\frac{1}{2}\phi$ ; No. 3 white, Minneap.  $28-28\frac{1}{2}\phi$ ; K. C.  $29\frac{1}{2}\phi$ ; St. Louis  $32\frac{1}{2}\phi$  (Nom); Spec. No. 2 barley, Minneap.  $71-73\phi$ ; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap.  $\$1.76\frac{1}{2}-1.80\frac{1}{2}\phi$ .

Fruits and Veggies.: Mc. sacked Green Mountain potatoes brought \$1.65-1.90 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; \$1.25 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wis. sacked Cobblers \$1.15-1.25 carlot sales in Chi.; \$1 f. o. b. Waupaca. Idaho Russet Burbanks \$1.60-1.75 carlot sales in Chi.; 75-85¢ f.o.b. Idaho Falls. N.Y. yellow onions ranged 60-90¢ per 50-pound sack in city markets; 70¢ f.o.b. Rochester. Midwestern stock 75-95¢ in consuming centers; 70¢ f.o.b. West Michigan points. N.Y. Danish type cabbage \$18-30 bulk per ton in terminal markets; \$20-22 f.o.b. Western N.Y. points. Wis. sacked Round type \$1.50 per 100 pounds in C.I. Va. Jersey type sweet potatoes \$1.50-2.25 per stave barrel in eastern cities; \$1.25-1.40 f.o.b. E.S. points. Tenn. Nancy Halls \$1-1.10 per bushel hamper in the Middle West. N.Y. R.I. Greening apples, No. 1,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inch minimum, \$1 per bushel basket in N. Y. City; Wealthys 80¢ f.o.b. Western N.Y. points.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in the ten designated markets declined 26 points to 9.06¢ per lb. On the corresponding day one year ago the price stood at 6.86¢. October future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 21 points to 9.24¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 28 points to 9.12¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 24¢; 91 Score, 23¢; 90 Score,  $21\frac{5}{8}\phi$ . Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Single Daisies,  $12\frac{5}{8}$  to  $13\frac{1}{2}\phi$ ; Young Americas, 13 to  $13\frac{1}{2}\phi$ . Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 25 to 32¢; Standards, 23 to  $24\frac{1}{2}\phi$ ; Firsts, 19 to 21¢. (Prepared by B. A. E.)

\*Prices basis ordinary protein.

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Vol. LI, No.8

Section 1

October 10, 1933

BANK-AID  
PLAN

Treasury and other financial officials of the Government yesterday pushed ahead with the formulation of a program to have all banks either open on a sound basis or liquidated by receivers by January 1, says a Washington report to the Baltimore Sun. Foremost in the considerations of the Treasury experts was a plan for the establishment of a Federal corporation to purchase or lend on the frozen assets of closed banks or those in the hands of conservators. It is estimated that in this way from \$1,000,000,000 to \$1,500,-000,000 will be made available to depositors, either through the payment of dividends or the reorganization of new banks.

RECOVERY  
PROGRAM

All economic gains made to date under the NRA will be swept aside unless the recovery program is liberalized and expanded, the American Federation of Labor was informed yesterday by Senator Robert F. Wagner, chairman of the President's National Labor Board. "Despite the pleasing gains which have been made," Wagner said, "they have been confined to preliminary encounters with the depression. The real battle lies ahead, for there are 10,000,000 men and women unemployed." (Washington Post.)

GRAIN FUTURES

The Supreme Court yesterday celebrated its busiest day of months by issuing orders in 307 cases. Among cases which the court refused to hear were the decisions of the seventh circuit court of appeals sustaining the validity of the grain futures act. (A. P.)

BRITISH  
WAR DEBT

Negotiations that are expected to develop into a diplomatic sparring match begin today, says a Washington report to the Baltimore Sun, in an effort by officials of the American and British governments to find some basis for a readjustment of England's \$4,750,000,000 war debt to the United States. The British negotiators will propose a payment in full of 10 percent of the total. This proposal, it can be stated authoritatively, will be flatly rejected. Thereafter, it is confidently expected by administration officials that the British group will suggest a lump sum payment of from twenty to twenty-five percent of the debt, or approximately \$1,000,000,000.

RAILROAD  
EMPLOYMENT

The Interstate Commerce Commission reported yesterday railroad employment was up 3.57 percent at the middle of September, as compared with the same month a year ago. A total of 1,030,090 men were on the payroll. On Aug. 15 there were 1,014,746 men employed, an increase of 3.48 percent over August, 1932.

## Section 2

U. S. Science President Roosevelt's Science Advisory Board now has Advisory Board six committees of experts at work on questions referred to it by Governmental agencies, according to President Karl T. Compton, chairman of the board, has announced. "Three general types of problems are under consideration," Dr. Compton said. "The first are questions of proper organization, or functioning, or program of the scientific and technical services of the Government on which the advice of the Board has been specifically requested. The second are similar matters which have otherwise come before the Board, and which need attention in order that essential technical services shall not be impaired by economy, or unwise projects be supported, as may easily happen when the determining issues are obscure or highly technical. The third are basic considerations of the more permanent policy of the Government toward Scientific work." (Science Service report, September 26.)

Reclamation In Holland "When the Dutch people require new land they take it from the sea", says an editorial in the Washington Post, October 9. "The official celebration has just been held to dedicate the monument erected to commemorate the extinction of the Zuider Zee. A great dam, 18 miles long, extending from North Holland to Friesland, shuts off the ocean from about 1,000,000 acres of land formerly covered by salt water....Not all of the reclaimed land will be available for farm use, since some 300,000 acres will be covered by a new fresh-water lake formed by the Ijssel River. Around this lake more than 600,000 acres, formerly under water, are being converted into garden plots and pastures. ...It is estimated that the land about the new Lake IJsselmeer will furnish plots for 300,000 persons. Since this allows an average of only about two acres each, it offers striking testimony to the industry and skill of the Dutch in intensive cultivation of the soil."

Farm "Colonies" An article from the Farmer and Stock-Breeder (England) for September 18, reporting addresses of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, contains the following paragraph. "Sir John Russell appeared to look at the Empire as the unit of organised policy, and in regard to absorbing labour he made the interesting suggestion of exploring the possibilities of land settlement from a new angle--a system of colonies placed on the land, producing not for the world market but for themselves; colonies which would set out with the idea of giving as full a life as possible, as much leisure as possible, and in some ways resembling the colonies of the pioneering days in the then new countries, but without the hardships and dangers. These colonies would produce their own foodstuffs and clothing material, which could be made by rural craftsmen aided by simple machinery. He envisaged a 'comfortable' life, free from the potential risks of a struggle against world competition."

Leafworm Infestation One of the heaviest leafworm infestations in Texas history is rapidly blasting hopes of a top crop, even in the south plains section where worms gained the upper hand the past week, Dallas News Friday cotton report states. The worms are stripping plants of everything except practically mature bolls, tending to force more

rapid opening of what otherwise would have been late cotton. As a result, ginnings are much ahead of last season in all sections of Texas. (Wall Street Journal, (October 9.)

Congratulations. From the title page of the Iowa "Wallaces' Farmer": "Henry A. Wallace, Editor, on leave of absence as Secretary of Agriculture." Our contemporary breaks all the records of agricultural journalism in having had two of its editors in succession Ministers of Agriculture. Mr. Henry A. Wallace is not only an editor but an agricultural statistician and a geneticists. (The Countryman (England) Oct.-Nov.-Dec.)

What are Genes? Science (October 6) contains an article, "Are Genes the Product of Crossing Over?" by S. J. Holmes, University of California.

After discussing different opinions as to the nature of genes, he says: "...Leaving aside these very uncertain and possibly futile speculations as to the nature of genes, we may suggest an alternative supposition that Genes, as we know them, are not primitive organic entities, but the product of a long series of evolutionary changes. We may suppose that in primitive organisms which have developed the essential mechanisms of sexual reproduction, including the conjugation of homologous chromosomes in synapsis, the chromosomes or the parts of them especially concerned in heredity, consisted of the same kind of substance throughout their length. A chromosome would then be more or less analogous to plastids and chromdriosomes, which, at times at least, are known to multiply by a process of fission....The development of crossing-over from the conjugation of homologous chromosomes is a very simple transition, but it is a step which greatly enhances whatever advantages may have been derived from amphimixis. As a result of one cross-over a chromosome may come to be composed partly of one substance and partly of a slightly different substance. By further cross-overs with other chromosomes of similar diverse composition we may conceive that the number of segments of slightly different composition would be continually increased. After crossing-over had been repeated for some millions of generations these segments would have long since become reduced to the smallest dimensions compatible with their continued perpetuation as individual units. In other words, they would finally become what we now talk about as genes...."

"Closed" Economies "Despite the improvement of business which has occurred in many countries during recent months, the Economic and Financial Commission of the League of Nations holds that full recovery requires abandonment of the present system of 'closed national economies',": an editorial in New York Times, October 7, says in part. "By such a system is meant the effort of nations to live within themselves and to seek recovery through wholly independent action. An important school of American opinion believes that this policy must now be followed by the United States. It argues that since we are a great creditor nation we must accept an unfavorable balance of trade; in order that debtor countries may be able to repay us in terms of goods. This in turn will require us to abandon hopes of a large export trade and to curtail our farm crops and industrial production more closely in accord with our own national needs. Hence the doctrine of 'domestic allotment....'

Section 3  
Market Quotations

Oct. 9.—Livestock at Chi.: Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice \$5.00-6.75; cows good \$3.00-4.25; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice \$5.00-6.50; vealers good and choice \$5.50-7.00; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice \$4.00-5.25. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice \$5.25-5.55; 200-250 lbs good and choice \$5.30-5.55; 250-350 lbs good and choice \$4.60-5.40; slaughter pigs 100-130 lbs good and choice \$4.00-5.25. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down \$6.50-7.65; feeding lambs range stock good and choice \$6.00-6.60.

Grain: No. 1 D. No. Spr. Wheat\*, Minneap.  $84\frac{1}{4}$ - $87\frac{1}{4}$ ¢; No. 2 Hd. Wr.\*, K.C.  $81\frac{1}{4}$ - $82\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; St. Louis  $84\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis  $86\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; No. 1 W.Wr. Portland 65¢; No. 2 Am.Dur.\* Minneap.  $76\frac{1}{4}$ - $78\frac{1}{4}$ ¢; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 61-63¢; No. 2 yellow corn, K. C. 37-39¢; St. Louis  $39\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; No. 3 yellow, Chi.  $35\frac{1}{2}$ - $37\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 28-1/8-28-5/8¢; K. C. 30-31¢; Chi.  $30\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; St. Louis  $31\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Spec. No. 2 barley, Minneap. 72-73¢; No. 1 Flaxseed, Minneap.  $\$1.76\frac{1}{2}$ - $1.80\frac{1}{2}$ .

Fruits and Veggies.: Me. sacked Green Mountain potatoes brought \$1.65-1.90 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; \$1.25-1.30 f.o.b. Presque Isle. N. Y. sacked Round Whites \$1.65-1.70 in Baltimore; \$1.30-1.35 f.o.b. Rochester. Wis. sacked Cobblers \$1.15-1.25 carlot sales in Chi.; mostly 95¢ f.o.b. Waupaca. Idaho sacked Russet Burbanks \$1.60-1.75 carlot sales in Chi.; 75-80¢ f.o.b. Idaho points. N. Y. yellow onions 65-90¢ per 50 pound sack in eastern cities; 70¢ f.o.b. Rochester. Midwestern yellows 60-90¢ in city markets; 65¢ f.o.b. West Michigan points. Va. Jersey type sweet potatoes ranged \$1-1.90 per stave barrel in terminal markets, \$2.65-2.75 in Chi. with f.o.b. sales \$1.25-1.35 at Eastern Shore points. Tenn. Nancy Halls 90¢-\$1.05 per bushel hamper in the Middle West. N.Y. Danish type cabbage \$20-30 bulk per ton in eastern cities; \$20-22 f.o.b. Western N. Y. points. N.Y. No. 1,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inch minimum, McIntosh apples \$1; Rhode Island Greenings 75¢-\$1; Wealthy's 75¢ and Oldenburgs 50¢ per bushel basket in N.Y. City. F.o.b. sales of Rhode Island Greenings \$1 at Western N.Y. Points. Michigan Jonathans \$1.35-1.40 in St. Louis;  $2\frac{1}{4}$  inch \$1.10 f.o.b. West Michigan points.

Average price of middling spot cotton in the ten designated markets advanced 12 points to 9.23¢ per lb. On the corresponding day one year ago the price stood at 6.43¢. October future contracts on the N. Y. Cotton Exchange advanced 17 points to 9.42¢, and on the N. Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 19 points to 9.36¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at N.Y. were: 92 Score, 24¢; 91 Score, 23¢; 90 Score,  $21\frac{1}{4}$ ¢ outside. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American Cheese at N. Y. were: Single Daisies,  $12\frac{3}{4}$ - $13\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Young Americas, 13- $13\frac{1}{2}$ ¢. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at N. Y. (Urn Barry Company quotations) were: Specials,  $24\frac{1}{2}$ - $31\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Standards, 23-24¢; Firsts, 19-21¢. (Prepared by B. A. E.)

\*Prices basis ordinary protein.

# DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. LI, No. 9

Section 1

October 11, 1933

**MONETARY PLAN** Creation of a Federal corporation to take over non-liquid assets of closed banks and release about \$1,000,000,-000 of deposits is approaching solution, it was announced at the White House yesterday after a series of official conferences, says a Washington report to the New York Times. Consideration by the Executive Council and the Federal Reserve Board of this, the newest step of the administration to extend credit, developed that some difficulties were involved. Attorney General Cummings holds that the Government has sufficient legal authority to organize such an institution, but that important questions of policy are involved.

**JOHNSON ON STRIKES** Labor does not need its strike weapon any longer, according to Hugh S. Johnson, Recovery Administrator, who told the delegates to the convention of the American Federation of Labor last night that under the Recovery Act and President Roosevelt's plan of mediation, strikes were superfluous because machinery to adjust disputes has been set up on a national scale. "The plain stark truth is that you cannot tolerate the strike," he asserted. "Public opinion is the essential power in this country. In the end it will break down and destroy every subversive influence." (New York Times.)

**SOUTH AMERICAN TREATIES** Representatives of Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Mexico, Paraguay and Uruguay yesterday signed the Latin-American anti-war treaty and pacts of commerce, navigation and extradition and seven other treaties, says a Rio de Janeiro cable to the New York Times. The signing was in the presence of President Vargas of Brazil and President Justo of Argentina. The anti-war treaty embraces the fundamental principles of the Briand-Kellogg Pact against war. It was suggested by Argentina originally to include only the South American countries, Brazil objecting to a proposal to make it world-wide. Mexico joined as a major Latin-American country.

**RAILROAD COMPETITION** Representatives of trunk line railroads and Atlantic coast port authorities conferred yesterday in New York on plans to retain the import and export traffic through the eastern ports, which is threatened by the proffer of new low rates by railroads serving the Gulf ports. The southern group of railroad lines have filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission proposed new rates between the Middle West and Gulf ports which would give shippers in Europe and the Middle West a lower cost of shipment than is now available through the Atlantic seaboard ports. (Press.)

## Section 2

Vitamin D  
Milks

The American Journal of Public Health for October contains an article on "Vitamin D and the Health Officer". It describes the three methods used in preparing Vitamin D milk: Incorporation of irradiated yeast in the dairy feed; direct irradiation of the fluid milk by carbon arc lights; and the addition of concentrated codliver oil to the milk. "To date no scientific evidence has been advanced to show that there is danger from an excess of vitamin D in these milks, but there may be a hazard from lack of it. If the proper potency is not maintained, physicians and consumers who rely on them as antirachitics will be defrauded and public health will suffer. According to Hess, an intake of from 20 to 24 ounces of irradiated milk containing from 50 to 56 rat units of vitamin D to the quart is satisfactory; "yeast" milk should have not less than 90 units; while codliver oil must possess at least 250 units to be effective; and viosterol requires from 600 to 800. It is obvious that the irradiated and 'yeast' milks have certain advantages as antirachitics, especially since they are also the best dietary sources of the necessary minerals, calcium and phosphorus. The labelling of all milks may be governed by local statutes and regulations, but the vitamin D milks should be especially labelled to show exactly what they are, and this labelling should be permitted only if potency is demonstrated. As a temporary expedient it may be suggested that as a natural milk supply, the 'yeast' milk may be designated only as 'Vitamin D Milk.' Irradiated milk should be so labelled, with the added phrase 'Vitamin D Milk,' but that made by the use of concentrate should be designated as a milk so modified. Statement of rat units or potency on labels apparently is impracticable at present. The actual grade of the milk, such as 'Certified,' 'Grade A,' etc., should also appear on the label...."

Chemistry  
And Soils

Should research in the control of insects and plant diseases cease, the United States would face famine within ten years or less, Dr. A. L. Mohring, Bureau of Chemistry and Soils, said in a statement through the American Chemical Society. "Almost every year a new insect or plant disease previously almost unheard of, suddenly becomes epidemic and sweeps like wild fire through large sections," said Dr. Mohring. "The farmer, unaided, would be helpless before these unexpected attacks that he did not understand. If disaster is to be avoided the country must maintain staffs of research workers competent to find means of controlling or eradicating these pests in season and out, just as we keep firemen and policemen on hand all the time....For many years, as agricultural production became more efficient, the excess man power no longer required was absorbed in other industries and this has contributed very largely to the much higher plane on which we now live....Destruction of a considerable part of a crop is always effective in raising prices and justifiable in an emergency, but it would appear more efficient, when possible, to find some new use for the part of a crop that cannot be consumed in the usual way at fair prices. Chemical research of this kind was never needed so badly as it is now." (New York Times, October 8.)

Rice In Japan      In an editorial on overproduction of rice, the Washington Post (October 9) says: "...This great oriental staple is becoming too abundant in Japan. With a bumper crop this year

and a large carry-over, Japanese rice farmers complain that they are being ruined by low prices. The estimated yield of the current crop, 328,000,000 bushels, is nearly 40,000,000 bushels below the amount of rice annually consumed in Japan, but the Government has been urging its colonies to cultivate rice and is obligated to continue taking the yearly average of about 75,000,000 bushels from this source. Furthermore, the price of rice has been artificially maintained at a high level....The Japanese Department of Agriculture suggests that rice acreage be reduced next year. This is a difficult remedy to apply, because of the very small patches that are cultivated by individual farmers....The scheme also meets with opposition from the finance department because of the expense involved, and from the war department on the ground that home production of rice must be encouraged as a defense measure. As an alternative the Government is reported to be seeking market outlets for its rice surplus in South America, Italy and Russia.

Courts on Recovery Laws      An editorial in The Wall Street Journal for October 10, 1935, on court decisions of the constitutionality of the recovery laws, says: "....In one of the earlier cases, involving the shipment of petroleum, the National Recovery Act was attacked as unconstitutional; the other was the Chicago milk case in which the Agricultural Act was under fire. Both laws were upheld. The Chicago milk case was brought against the Secretary of Agriculture to enjoin him for putting the agreement into effect, but in the present case, he is the plaintiff invoking the law to enforce its license provision. One remark by the court is significant of our changing conception of private rights. 'The day has passed,' said the court, 'when absolute vested rights in contract or property are to be regarded as sacrosanct or above the law. Neither the necessities of life nor commodities affected with a public interest can any longer be left to ruthless competition or selfish greed for their production or distribution.' In case this decision is upheld by the Supreme Court, that statement by the trial judge may be taken as indicating a profound and far-reaching change in the conception of property rights for the future."

Frozen Peaches For Winter      "Fruit growers near Tyler, Texas, are interested in a method used by R. W. Fair, grower of peaches in that vicinity, by which fully ripe fruit, that could not otherwise be shipped, is packed in barrels with sugar and frozen," says Ice and Refrigeration (October). "It is preserved in perfect condition and may be shipped to market at any season of the year. Large stocks of peaches from orchards of that section have been placed in barrels in refrigerators for market delivery next winter. Mr. Fair had a lot of peaches this summer which were too ripe for ordinary shipment, but which had the fully developed flavor to which a customer is entitled when he buys peaches. This flavor is now preserved by means of the sugar layers which inclose the peaches....Recently the Federal Government announced the best adapted varieties of peaches for freezing in consumer packages....Slow freezing at zero to 15° F. is all that is needed for a frozen pack, followed by storage at about the same temperature."

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Section 3  
Market Quotations

Oct. 10--Livestock at Chi.: Slaughter cattle calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice \$5.00-6.75; cows good \$3.00-4.25; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice \$5.25-6.50; vealers good and choice \$5.75-7.25; feeder and stecker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice \$4.00-5.25. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice \$5.00-5.25; 200-250 lbs good and choice \$5.00-5.25; 250-350 lbs good and choice \$4.40-5.15; slaughter pigs 100-130 lbs good and choice \$3.75-5.00. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down \$6.50-7.75; feeding lambs range stock good and choice \$6.00-6.60.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat\*, Minneap. 83-86¢; No. 2 Hd.Wr.\*, K.C. 80-82¢; Chi. 83½¢; St.Louis 82½¢ (Nom); No.2 S.R.Wr. St.Louis 85¢; No.1 W.Wh. Portland 65½-66¢; No. 2 Am.Dur.\*, Minneap. 75-3/8-77-3/8¢; No.2 rye, Minneap. 61-5/8-63-5/8¢; No.2 yellow corn, K. C. 38½-39¢; St.Louis 39-39½¢; No. 3 yellow, Chi. 37½-38½¢; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 27½-28½¢; K. C. 29½-31¢; Chi. 29-30½¢; St.Louis 31¢ (Nom); Spec. No.2 barley, Minneap. 72-74¢; No. 1 flaxseed. Minneap. \$1.75-1.79.

Fruits and Veggies.: Me. sacked Green Mountain potatoes ranged \$1.75-1.90 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; \$1.25 f.o.b. Presque Isle. N.Y. sacked Round Whites \$1.65-1.70 in Baltimore; \$1.32-1.34 f.o.b. at Rochester. Wis. sacked Cobblers \$1.15-1.25 carlot sales in Chi.; 90¢-\$1 f.o.b. Waupaca. Idaho sacked Russet Burbanks brought \$1.60-1.75 carlot sales in Chi.; 70-80¢ f.o.b. Idaho Falls. N.Y. yellow onions closed at 60-90¢, large size per 50-pound sack, \$1 in eastern cities; 70-72½¢ f.o.b. Western N. Y. points. Mid-western yellows 62½-85¢ in consuming centers; 65¢ f.o.b. Benton Harbor. E. S. Va. Jersey type sweet potatoes were bringing \$1.25-2 per stave barrel in the East; \$2.50-2.60 in Chi., with f.o.b. sales \$1.15-1.25 at Eastern Shore points. Tenn. Nancy Halls 85¢-\$1 per bushel hamper in the Middle West. N.Y. Danish type cabbage \$20-30 bulk per ton in terminal markets; \$20-22 f.o.b. Rochester. N.Y. No. 1, 2½ inch minimum apples, Wealthys, 75-85¢; Rhode Island Greenings 75¢-\$1 and McIntosh \$1 per bushel basket in N.Y. City. Eastern Staymans 90¢-\$1 in Baltimore; \$1.25 f.o.b. Cumberland-Shenandoah-Potomac District.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in the ten designated markets declined 14 points to 9.09¢ per lb. On the corresponding day one year ago the price stood at 6.58¢. October future contracts on the N. Y. Cotton Exchange declined 13 points to 9.29¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 17 points to 9.19¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 24¢; 91 Score, 23¢; 90 Score, 21½¢. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at N. Y. were: Flats, 12½¢; Single Daisies, 12½-13½¢; Young Americas, 13-13½¢. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at N.Y. (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 25-32¢; Standards, 23½-24½¢; Firsts, 19-21¢. (Prepared by B. A. E.)

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\*Prices basis ordinary protein.

# DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LI, No. 10

Section 1

October 12, 1933

**CALL FOURTH LIBERTY BONDS** In the largest financial operation of the Federal Government since the end of the World War financing period, the Treasury yesterday called for redemption of one-third of \$1,900,000,000 of the \$6,268,000,000 Fourth Liberty Loan  $4\frac{1}{4}$  percent bonds, says a Washington report to the Baltimore Sun. The bonds called, effective April 15 next, are those with serial numbers ending with the digit 9, 0 or 1 and in the case of permanent coupon bonds those preceded by the letter J, K or A, respectively. Interest on these bonds will cease after April 15 next.

**U. S. RECOVERY SALARIES** Uniform salary scales in Government departments will be sought by classification of workers in new emergency agencies, it was learned yesterday. President Roosevelt ordered the Budget Bureau to make a personnel survey of the ten administrative units created at the last session of Congress. Approximately 2,800 Washington employes of emergency organizations will figure in the classification program. Salaries found to be above or below similar positions in permanent establishments will be adjusted. Officials point out many new positions would not be brought under Civil Service administration as regards examinations, qualifications, hours of work and annual leave. Civil Service standards will govern, however, in fixing salaries. (Washington Post.)

**SCIENCE TO AID RAILROADS** The three regional coordinating committees of the railroads were asked yesterday by Joseph B. Eastman, coordinator of transportation, to name a committee of railroad officials to cooperate with a similar group selected by the Science Advisory Board of the National Research Council to determine whether efficiency of the roads could be increased by further scientific research. (New York Times.)

**RECOVERY PROGRAM** At least four departments of the Federal Government will share the work and the responsibilities of administering the economic recovery program under the permanent set-up now being worked out by Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, it was indicated yesterday. The likely collaborators are the Commerce, Labor and Justice Departments, and the Federal Trade Commission, each with its own ideas of how the long-time organization should function. (Baltimore Sun.)

**INSURANCE COMPANIES** With their companies emerging from one of the most critical years in the history of American finance, several hundred life insurance executives, convened in Chicago yesterday, were of the general opinion that life insurance had come through the trying period with flying colors. They pointed out that the prohibitions on policy loans and cash surrenders had been virtually abandoned in all parts of the country, says a Chicago report to the New York Times.

## Section 2

Economic  
Planning

Discussing the possibility of changing the present emergency program into a permanent economic plan, The Nation for October 11 says editorially: "....Economic planning under centralized government authority may, in fact, be inevitable. But whether inevitable or not, the Roosevelt Administration must continue to move along the road chosen, that is, toward increased Government supervision over and control of our economic activities. One can offer many arguments in support of this contention. One can say that in this era of machinery and mass production it has become impossible to proceed any farther along the road of individualism and economic anarchy; some sort of Government supervision must take the place of laissez faire. One can say that big business is acquiring a valuable vested interest in the Roosevelt system, the right to combine, not in defiance of the Government, but with its blessings, and that for this reason big business, which after all holds the only real economic power in the country, will become the strongest supporter of the Roosevelt policies....He must go on, and the road can only lead to further concentration of economic power in the hands of the state. Whether such concentration ultimately develops into fascism or socialism depends considerably on the purpose and strength of character of the President. In any event, it is not only idle but misleading to suggest that the Roosevelt program is simply an emergency measure designed to tide us over until prosperity shall have been restored...."

Individualism  
In Farming

Scientific Agriculture (Ottawa) for September prints an address by Sir A. Daniel Hall at the annual convention of the Canadian Society of Technical Agriculturists. One paragraph says: "....However much we look over the field of agricultural science and research work in connection with it, we are sooner or later up against the big economic problem. What is the good of all our science, and what is the good of all our research, if the fundamental basis of agriculture as a means of enabling men to live by tilling the soil and raising animals is wrong; if the farmer can't get a living, and if the improvements that we can promise from our science weigh so little that they can not overcome these fundamental economic problems? This point of view is something that those of us who are dealing with research in agriculture can not afford to put out of our minds; that behind all our efforts, behind all the improvements that we may suggest, behind the transformations that we can make in our farming, we have to consider the ultimate transformation of the farming individual. Yours is almost single-man farming, ours a little more organized into small capitalist units; now are such men to be fitted into the organization that modern thought, modern science, modern improvements seem to demand? The demand is insistent--the human mind once having got upon this efficiency track will go on pursuing it. The agricultural problem is how to ensure this type of efficiency while at the same time not effecting utter social disorganization by entirely knocking out the individual peasant farmer. At present the competition between the peasant and the great organization is still perhaps a little doubtful. I don't think the case for the big organized scientific farm has yet been proved up to the hilt...."

Inter-American Highway "It will be many years before the dream of a highway from the American border to Buenos Aires is realized", says an editorial in the Washington Post, October 9. "Recently, however, the possibility of connecting up the various links already constructed, to complete an automobile road as far south as the Panama Canal, has become apparent. It is announced that Mexico will have the last gap closed by next summer in the important stretch from Laredo on the Rio Grande to Mexico City....Mexico makes the largest contribution of about 700 miles to the northern border. Panama, at the other end, has completed a highway from the canal northward almost to the border of Costa Rica. Another section connects San Salvador with Nacaome on the border of Honduras. Neighboring Latin-American republics recently have been interested in the favorable comments made on the highway project by Colonel Howe, Secretary of the President. In a radio address he suggested that the building of the transcontinental road, involving the cooperation of North, Central and South American countries, was a subject that might well be considered at the forthcoming Pan-American conference in Montevideo...."

Pig Iron Under the title "Good News from Russia", Maxwell S.  
In Russia Stewart, in the New Republic for October 11, says in part:

"A year ago, when it was announced that the Soviet Union had surpassed every other country in the output of its heavy industries, skeptics shrugged their shoulders--declaring that Russians could not eat pig iron....Today Russia has shown that it can eat pig iron! The bountiful harvest of 1933 is the Soviet workers' first dividend on the capital that they invested in the five year plan. Pig iron has been wrought into steel; steel has been transformed into tractors and other agricultural machinery; and these, in turn, have become the primary factors in organizing and carrying through the Soviets' most successful agricultural campaign. In these facts lies the key to the amazing paradox of a record harvest at a time when the foreign press has been reporting a widespread famine. Soviet leaders are frankly jubilant over the turn of events. With industry advancing more smoothly than at any other time since the beginning of the five year plan, they see the victory on the 'agricultural front' as the turning point in the battle for socialism...."

Publicity For Research "The director of a large industrial research association remarked recently that adequate publicity is one of the weak spots of research work and that research is the Cinderella of the scientific world in this respect," says Nature (London) for September 23. "The reason for this state of affairs is probably that a large proportion of research directors lack the 'publicity complex'. As the journalist would say, 'they bulge with news, but are sublimely oblivious that it is news'. If the public, that is, the tax-payers, are to be interested in and educated about research work and its value to them, it is necessary that they should be provided with a constant stream of facts to stimulate that interest."

Section 3  
Market Quotations

Oct. 11--Livestock at Chi.: Slaughter cattle calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice \$5.00-6.65; cows good \$3.00-4.25; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice \$5.25-6.60; vealers good and choice \$6.00-7.50; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice \$4.00-5.25; Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice \$4.35-5.10; 200-250 lbs good and choice \$4.95-5.10; 250-350 lbs good and choice \$4.40-5.10; slaughter pigs 100-130 lbs good and choice \$3.75-4.75; Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down \$6.50-7.75; feeding lambs range stock good and choice \$6.00-6.60.

Grain: No. 1 D. No. Spr.Wheat, Minneap.  $82\frac{1}{4}$ - $85\frac{1}{4}\phi$ ; No. 2 Hd.Wr.\* K.C. 80-81 $\phi$ ; Chi.  $81\frac{1}{2}\phi$ ; St.Louis 83 $\phi$  (Nom); No. 2 S.R.Wr. St.Louis  $85\frac{1}{2}\phi$ ; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland  $65\frac{1}{2}\phi$ ; No. 2 Am.Dur.\* Minneap. 75-3/8-77-3/8 $\phi$ ; No. 2 rye Minneap.  $61\frac{1}{2}$ - $64\frac{1}{2}\phi$ ; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C.  $38\frac{1}{2}$ - $39\phi$ ; St.Louis  $39\frac{1}{2}\phi$ ; No. 3 yellow, Chi.  $38\frac{1}{2}$ - $39\phi$ ; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 28-3/8-28-7/8 $\phi$ ; K.C. 30-31 $\phi$ ; St.Louis 32 $\phi$  (Nom); Chi. 31-32 $\phi$ ; Spec. No. 2 barley, Minneap. 72-74 $\phi$ .

Fruits and Vogs.: Sacked Green Mountain potatoes from Me. ranged \$1.60-1.90 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; \$1.20 f.o.b. Presque Isle. New York sacked Round Whites \$1.60 in N. Y. City; \$1.32-1.34 f.o.b. Rochester. Wis. sacked Cobblers brought \$1.15-1.25 carlot sales in Chi.; Round Whites 95 $\phi$ - $\$1$  f.o.b. at Waupaca. Idaho sacked Russet Burbanks \$1.50-1.60 on the Chi. carlot market; 70-80 $\phi$  f.o.b. Idaho Falls. N.Y. yellow onions closed at 75-80 $\phi$  per 50-pound sack in the few eastern cities; 65-70 $\phi$  f.o.b. Rochester. Midwestern sacked stock 65-90 $\phi$  in consuming centers; 65 $\phi$  f.o.b. Benton Harbor. Va. Jersey type sweet potatoes were bringing \$1.25-1.90 per stave barrel in city markets; \$1.15-1.25 f.o.b. E. S. points. Tenn. Nancy Halls 80 $\phi$ - $\$1$  per bushel hamper in Cincinnati and Chi. N.Y. Danish type cabbage closed at \$20-30 bulk per ton in terminal markets; \$20-22 f.o.b. Western N. Y. points. Wis. Hollander type \$1.50 sacked per 100 pounds in Chi., with f.o.b. sales of Danish type at Racine bringing \$19.50-20 on a per ton basis. N.Y. Rhode Island Greching apples, No. 1,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches minimum, 75 $\phi$ - $\$1$  per bushel basket in New York City; \$1-1.05 f.o.b. Western N.Y. West Va. Staymans \$1.25 in Phila. and Martinsburg District f.o.b. reported \$1.25 on Staymans.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in the ten designated markets remained unchanged at 9.09 $\phi$  per lb. On the same date one year ago the price stood at 6.58 $\phi$ . October future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange remained unchanged at 9.29 $\phi$ , and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange remained unchanged at 9.19 $\phi$ .

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 24 $\phi$ ; 91 Score, 23 $\phi$ ; 90 Score,  $21\frac{3}{4}\phi$ . Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 12 $\phi$ ; Single Daisies,  $12\frac{3}{4}$ - $13\frac{1}{4}\phi$ ; Young Americas, 13- $13\frac{1}{4}\phi$ . Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urnier Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 23-30 $\phi$ ; Standards, 20-22 $\phi$ ; Firsts,  $18\frac{1}{2}$ - $19\frac{1}{2}\phi$ . (Prepared by B. A. E.)

\*Prices basis ordinary protein.

# DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LI, No. 11

Section 1

October 13, 1933

**FOURTH LIBERTIES** Conversion within about a year of the entire  $4\frac{1}{2}$  percent Fourth Liberty loan of about \$6,200,000,000 was predicted yesterday in some quarters, says a Washington report to the New York Times, following the Treasury's call of about a third of the outstanding issue. Reports reaching the Treasury indicated that the \$500,000,-000 cash offering of  $3\frac{1}{4}$ - $4\frac{1}{2}$  percent ten-twelve year bonds would be received favorably by investors. An impression existed that the cash offering would be oversubscribed.

**BACK-TO-LAND EXPERIMENT** The Federal Government moved yesterday in this country's first "back to the land" experiment, setting aside 1,100 acres in Preston County, West Virginia, for settlement by 200 families. Selection of Preston County was announced by Secretary of Interior Ickes, who hailed the project as in many ways "the most significant in this period." Prof. M. L. Wilson, author of the domestic allotment farm relief plan, will manage the social experiment. He is already at work on preliminary phases of the plan. To finance the project \$25,000,000 has been allocated from public works funds.

**MINE STRIKES** President Roosevelt was notified yesterday by officials of steel companies operating "captive" coal mines in Pennsylvania of their conditional acceptance of the "check-off" system. The companies made it conditional by accepting with the understanding that all of their employees shall be free to join or not to join any union. The operators also insisted their employees who do not wish to join a union in some "effective way be assured of adequate protection from interferences, restraint, or coercion of any kind." (Washington Post.)

**NATIONAL BANKS REOPEN** Twenty-three national banks were licensed and reopened in the first ten days of October and reorganization plans were approved for nineteen others, Currency Controller J. F. T. O'Connor announced yesterday. "Frozen deposits of the institutions reopened totaled \$32,564,000 and unrestricted deposits aggregated \$2,577,000," said Mr. O'Connor. "The nineteen banks to have reorganization plans approved had frozen deposits of \$31,402,000 and unrestricted deposits of \$1,554,000. (New York Times.)

**ARGENTINE TARIFFS** Argentina, by a law promulgated last Monday, will reduce tariff rates on a wide range of products under the terms of the Anglo-Argentine supplementary agreement, according to information received by the Commerce Department yesterday. The law approved the Anglo-Argentine agreement of May 1 and the supplementary tariff agreement between Argentina and the United Kingdom, signed on September 26. (New York Times.)

## Section 2

Hopper Control      "Too often, the work of State-employed scientists who Saves Millions perform services of inestimable benefit to the public remains 'unhonored and unsung', says the Northwestern Farm Equipment Journal (October). "Our acknowledgement should be made of the debt owed by farmers in Minnesota and North Dakota to the State and Federal entomologists who have directed the fight on the grasshopper plague. In Minnesota, A. C. Ruggles, State entomologist, has faithfully kept before the public and the State and county officials the seriousness of the situation, obtaining in 1931 limited grants of funds amounting to \$30,000 to begin the battle....The hopper egg survey that fall indicated with great exactitude the spots where the attack should be made in 1932. Adequate funds were provided, organization work was started early in the 57 counties threatened, and by the expenditure of \$250,000, crop savings estimated at \$11,000,000 at 1932 prices were realized. It was estimated that the grasshopper population in the infested areas had been reduced 90 percent...."

Living Costs      For the fifth consecutive month living costs of Increase wage earners rose in September, the increase over August amounting to 1.3 percent, according to the index of the National Industrial Conference Board. Since April, which marked the low point, the cost of living has advanced 9 percent, and since September of last year 1.7 percent. Compared with September, 1929, however, living costs were still 22.7 percent off. The purchasing value of the wage earner's dollar was 128.4 cents in September, compared with 130 cents in August, 139.9 cents in April, and 100 cents in 1923. Food prices rose only slightly, 0.3 percent over August, but they were 18.3 percent above the low level of April and 6.6 percent above the level of September, 1932. Since September, 1929, there has been a reduction of 33.5 percent. Rents advanced for the first time since September, 1930, increasing 0.6 percent over August. They were, however, still 9.8 percent lower than in September, 1932; and 31.3 lower than September 1929. (Wall Street Journal, Oct. 11)

British Plant      "The Ministry of Agriculture has recently strengthened Quarantines the regulations governing the importation of plants into England and Wales by a new order", says Nature (London) for September 23, "requiring all imported consignments of living plants and parts thereof (except seeds) for planting, and all potatoes, to have been officially examined by the authorities of the country in which they were grown and certified as having been found to be healthy and free from any evidence of the presence of any insect or fungus pest destructive to agricultural or horticultural crops. This requirement is not limited as in the previous regulations to plants 'with a persistent woody stem above ground', but applies to all classes of living plants....The order provides for the treatment of consignments which arrive without the necessary certificates of health. Additional regulations are enforced to safeguard potatoes from wart disease and also in regard to cider apples imported between March 15 and October 14, while restrictions are continued on the importations of raw apples grown in the United States."

World Economic Conditions Since the summer of 1932, when the low point of the world depression was reached, there has been a marked improvement in business activities in the principal industrial countries, accompanied by a recovery in world prices of staple commodities. This is the general conclusion in respect to world economic conditions and trends presented in a statement issued by the National Industrial Conference Board. The world-wide improvement, the conference board finds, occurred largely in the last four months of 1932. In 1932 business recovery continued through the month of July. Statistics for the month of August are not yet available, and it is impossible to say whether or not the rest of the world has experienced a recession in business activity similar to that which occurred in the United States. (Press.)

Mold On Bread Cereal Chemistry (September) contains an article on "The Influence of Humidity and Carbon Dioxide Upon the Development of Molds on Bread" by Oscar Skovholt and C. H. Bailey, Minnesota Experiment Station. "An active interest in the bread-mold problem is still being manifested by those associated with the baking industry. Losses due to mold damage during the merchandizing of bread were not serious before the advent of breadwrappers....The modern practice of slicing bread by the producer may have aggravated this problem which the bakers of quality products are determined to solve...." Summarizing the results of their experiments, the authors say: "Relative humidities of about 90 percent or more in the enveloping air are required to permit appreciable mold development on bread crust within the usual interval of time between production and consumption. Bread crumb is more hygroscopic than bread crust. The introduction of milk solids into bread slightly increases the hygroscopicity of both crust and crumb. Carbon dioxide concentrations of 17 percent will retard, and if as high as 50 percent will prevent mold growth on bread, but only while maintained in such atmospheres. Subsequent removal of bread so treated into a normal atmosphere results in as abundant and luxurious mold growth as though the treatment had not been applied."

Rabbit Tick May Carry Spotted Fever "A rabbit tick (*Haemaphysalis leporis-palustris*) may be the mysterious agent that has spread the deadly Rocky Mountain spotted fever from its original haunts in the Bitterroot Valley of Montana to the Pacific and Atlantic coasts," says a Science Service report, October 2. "This new explanation for the recent wide spread of the highly fatal disease was suggested by Dr. R. R. Parker of the Public Health Service at a meeting of the American Public Health Association. Dr. Parker is in charge of the spotted fever investigations of the Federal health service at Hamilton, Mont., where serum for protection against this disease is manufactured. Dr. Parker also pointed out the effects of meteorological conditions and changing agricultural practices on the prevalence of the disease. For instance, in the Snake River Valley sheep raising was the only form of agriculture for many years. Men engaged in this occupation are particularly exposed to bites of the Rocky Mountain wood tick that carries the disease and there was a high percentage of cases among the sheepherders. Now sheep raising has been almost crowded out by more intensive forms of agriculture, such as dry land wheat raising, which are less favorable to spotted fever, and a much smaller number of cases are being reported."

October 13, 1933

Section 3  
Market Quotations

Oct. 12-- Livestock at Chi.: Slaughter cattle calves and vealers, st steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice \$5.00-6.65; cows good \$3.00-4.25; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice \$5.25-6.60; vealers good and choice \$5.50-7.25; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice \$4.00-5.25; Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice \$4.90-5.10; 200-250 lbs good and choice \$5.00-1.15; 250-350 lbs good and choice \$4.50-5.15; slaughter pigs 100-130 lbs good and choice \$3.75-4.75. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down \$6.25-7.35; feeding lambs range stock good and choice \$6.00-6.60;

Fruits and Vogs.: Sacked Green Mountain potatoes from Me. brought \$1.70-1.85 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; \$1.18-1.20 f.o.b. Presque Isle. N.Y. sacked Round Whites \$1.60-1.65 in the East; \$1.28-1.32 f.o.b. Rochester. Wis. sacked Cobblers \$1.15-1.25 carlot sales in Chi; 72-80¢ f.o.b. Idaho Falls. N.Y. yellow onions 60-85¢ per 50-pound sack in a few cities; 65-70¢ f.o.b. Rochester. Midwestern yellows 75-85¢ in consuming centers. N. Y. Danish type cabbage \$20-30 bulk per ton in terminal markets; \$20-22 f.o.b. Western N. Y. points.

Va. Jersey type sweet potatoes \$1.40-1.90 per stave barrel in eastern cities; \$1.10-1.25 f.o.b. East Shore points. Tenn. Nancy Halls 85¢-\$1 per bushel hamper in Cincinnati and Chi. N. Y. No. 1,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inch minimum McIntosh apples \$1.-1.15; Rhode Island Greenings \$1.10-1.15 and Wealthys \$1.10-1.15 per bushel basket in Philadelphia; West Virginia Staymans \$1.25 in that market.

(Prepared by B. A. E.)

(No quotations on cotton, dairy or grain. Markets closed for holiday.)

# DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LI, No. 12

Section 1

October 14, 1933

**PAY CUT FOR NEW AGENCIES** An executive order placing the 15 percent pay cut in effect in the Government's new emergency agencies has been drafted by Budget Director Douglas and awaits only the signature of the President, it was learned last night. All employees of emergency units, who are not excluded by law, will be affected. The agencies are Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Public Works Administration, National Recovery Administration, Tennessee Valley Corporation, Federal Surplus Relief Corporation and Farm Credit Administration. The executive order will not be signed until salary classifications in emergency units have been completed by the Budget Bureau, it was understood. (Baltimore Sun.)

**F.C.A. LOANS** Farm credit administration loans by its banks, corporations and offices during the seven months from March 1 to September 30 have totaled \$409,155,000, it announced yesterday. In addition the land bank commissioner loaned joint stock land banks \$249,000, bringing the gross sum handled by the unit to \$409,404,000. (Washington Post.)

**R.R. RATES** The Eastern railroads failed again yesterday to reconcile their views on reductions of passenger fares with those held by the managements in other regions and, in consequence, it was predicted that there probably would be no concession made in this region this year. Refusal by the southeastern lines to meet the eastern systems' contentions caused the inaction. (New York Times.)

**P.W.A. FUNDS FOR BELTSVILLE** One of the largest and best equipped agricultural experimental stations in the world will be established at Beltsville, Md., with the aid of a \$1,145,000 allotment made yesterday by the Public Works Administration, says a Washington report to the Baltimore Sun. Work on the project will begin at once and employment will be furnished for several hundred men for six months. Under the expansion program, the livestock experimental station at Bethesda will be removed to Beltsville. Much of the experimental work of the Bureau of Entomology will be transferred to the expanded station.

**STRIKERS AND RELIEF** The Roosevelt Administration was disclosed last night to be preparing to halt the distribution of Federal relief to strikers if Department of Labor investigators reported their strike unjustified, says a Washington report to the Baltimore Sun. An agreement has been reached with Harry L. Hopkins, Federal Relief Administrator, it was stated upon high authority, whereby if the Department of Labor informs him that a strike lacks justification or is led by irresponsible parties, Federal relief could be withheld from those joining the strike.

## Section 2

NRA Principles in France Premier Edouard Daladier will offer to his cabinet a plan for economic reconstruction embracing five important features of the NRA program, it was learned.<sup>7</sup> Provisions in the plan, adopted after a summer of study, are: A 4,000,000,000 franc public works plan; a 40-hour week for all workers on government contracts; establishment of minimum wage scales; maintenance of existing wage scales; government recognition of the right to collective bargaining. The Daladier recovery plan is likely to include government monopolies, for the purpose of revenue, on oil refining and armament manufacture. Acceptance of the plan; and its acclaim by the public, would be important to the government, confronted as it is with the necessity of reducing a huge deficit by new taxation. There have been reports that unless Mr. Daladier could advance some striking recovery plan his government was threatened with overthrow by a combination pledged to oppose inflation. (Wall Street Journal, October 12.)

Sulphur Dioxide in Dried Fruit Food Manufacture (London) for October says: "Discussing the points in favour of SO<sub>2</sub> for preserving dried fruits, Nicholls and Cruess (Ind. Eng. Chem., 1932, 24, 649) point

out that this particular preservative is important in the handling of dried apples, apricots, peaches, and pears. Although the harmful effect of this gas has been frequently insisted upon, evidence to support objections to its use in dried fruits is not forthcoming. In Californian dried fruits the SO<sub>2</sub> content varies up to 3,000 parts per million, pears requiring 2,000 to 2,500 parts per million to give the best colour and keeping qualities. The fact must not be overlooked that some SO<sub>2</sub> is lost on subsequent storage, while a considerable proportion is volatilised during cooking and preparation. It has also been established that sulphuring of fruits during desiccation preserves almost intact the original vitamins A and C content, for which purpose at least 500 parts per million SO<sub>2</sub> are needed. Evidence available leads one to the conclusion that the restrictions obtaining in some countries as to the SO<sub>2</sub> contents of dried fruits are unwarranted, and could with safety be removed...."

Specialization in Agriculture Sir A. Daniel Hall, in "The Future of Agricultural Science", an address at the annual convention of the Canadian Society of Technical Agriculturists, printed in Scientific Agriculture (Ottawa) for September, says: "...High specialization exists; it is inevitable; and we can't get the best work done, and we can't solve or even get an appreciation of many of the difficult problems that are before us unless we have such specialists, each at liberty to go on working in his own way and pursuing his particular bent to the utmost. But can we do something to make these people human? In order to do that let us try to ensure that they have contacts with agriculture itself. In my own particular field at the present time I am concerned with genetics and plant breeding. But one has to try to make the young workers taking up genetics become interested in plants and in the actual growing of plants. They must not treat the plants that are being grown, perhaps by the thousands for their particular genetical study, as merely laboratory units but as living things, possessing other points of interest than crossing over in certain proportions or chromosomes in certain positions. What we

have to try to ensure is that all our workers are making contacts with the practical man. We do this first of all to ensure that their work will have some immediate practical purpose; of course we must ever remember that the purest scientific work may suddenly bloom into something utilitarian. Just think, for example, of the number of men and of the length of time that was spent in the minute study of the nuclei of plants and animals, work which eventually defined the chromosomes and revealed the processes of mitosis and meiosis. For years and years that was abstract, pure science without the slightest thought that it was ever going to be of any practical value. Suddenly it blossomed, and in the hands of Morgan and his colleagues this study of the nucleus provided a physical basis for the Mendelian generalizations. So we obtained the whole material basis of the regulated breeding of plants and animals out of that bit of abstract, pure science. None the less I think we are more likely to get even our pure science work vital if we can persuade the workers to be agriculturists, horticulturists, and above all naturalists who have their eyes upon the living, growing organisms. It is peculiarly important in another way. Often it is only when you turn to the practical man who is working upon a very large scale with plants or animals that factors are disclosed, exceptions are thrown up, and difficulties are discovered which do provide a lead perhaps into the ocean of pure science itself; and, therefore, it is good from both the pure science point of view and the immediate needs of the practical man that all our research workers should have, as it were, their ears to the ground."

**Yellow River  
Needs Dikes** The Yellow River will not shift back to its old channel this season, but if sufficiently strong dikes are not rushed to completion the river may overflow again next year or the year after, and if it does it is likely to seek its way to the sea by the channel from which it shifted eighty years ago. This is the opinion expressed by O. J. Todd, the American chief engineer of the China International Famine Relief Commission, who has made a survey. Mr. Todd says that essential repair work to the dikes which broke this year must be completed by early spring of next year, and strengthening of the dikes from the Honan Mountains to the sea is essential. (New York Times, October 8.)

**Vaccinate Tongues  
For Rabies** The tongue is the best place to vaccinate animals against rabies, Drs. John Reichel and J. E. Schneider of the Mulford Biological Laboratories, Glenolden, Pa., found. They reported results of their efforts to determine the best methods of protecting animals from this horrible disease at the meeting of the American Public Health Association in Indianapolis. The relative potency of various vaccines and the length of time protection will last following a prescribed number of injections of vaccine were among the points determined in their investigations. Injection of the vaccine into the brains is nearly always fatal, regardless of the size of the dose used. Other methods, such as injections under the skin or into veins or muscles, are uncertain and give inconsistent results. Injection into the tongue was finally settled on as most satisfactory. The animal is apparently not inconvenienced either immediately or later by this method of vaccination. (Science Service, October 2.)

World Sugar  
Competition

An editorial in the International Sugar Journal (London) for October, discussing the sugar agreement, says in part:

"....The sugar world will await with some interest the decision of the American Government in the matter. Any arrangement that will strengthen the hands of the world refining industry in maintaining a monopoly of consumer's sugar and restricting the marketing of free sugars will be viewed with apprehension by the much larger body of tropical sugar producers, who evince an increasing desire to turn out direct consumption sugars. But the American domestic refining industry is too big a business to be ignored in American politics. Admittedly it is too large for its legitimate requirements; it was expanded after the war with the ambitious idea of doing what so many other American industries have done, viz., produce more than the home requirements and export the surplus at competitive prices. Unfortunately for the refiners, tariffs have barred the way to carrying out that idea, and they will probably have to reconcile themselves to a permanently reduced capacity. That capacity is, however, further threatened by the inroads of sugar refined on the plantations in American insular possessions..."

Markets  
For Wheat

In an editorial on wheat the New York Times (October 12) says: "....On a world basis, the present situation (in wheat) differs sharply from that existing in the years which marked recovery from the last industrial depression. From 1921 to 1925 the United States produced and sold, at home and in foreign markets, more than one-fourth of all the wheat grown in the Northern Hemisphere, exclusive of China and Russia. This year our crop will constitute only one-sixth of the same total. This is due partly to the small yield in the United States in consequence of adverse weather, but even more to the fact that European nations which formerly were profitable markets for American wheat have greatly increased their own production. Between 1921 and 1925 these countries raised an average of 1,200,000,000 bushels. This year their crop is estimated at 1,600,000,000. The additional 400,000,000 bushels is largely a by-product of the intense economic nationalism which has developed during the depression. ....But the London agreement cannot by itself revive markets whose loss has cost American farmers many millions of dollars. It will be effective only in so far as it is part of a broader plan to stabilize currencies and promote foreign trade. If American exports of wheat, now practically nonexistent, were running at their pre-depression rate, the combination of foreign markets and a short crop in the United States would rapidly wipe out the present surplus."

C.C.C. to Use  
of Lumber

"....The Emergency Conservation Work Administration will use lumber for the 1,466 winter camps for the Conservation Corps workers," says The Southern Lumber Journal, October. "The choice of lumber is the climax of a spirited contest between various building materials in which....the forest industries appealed for the specification of lumber on the ground that the housing of the Conservation Corps working in forests should be of forest products.... The 250,000,000 feet of lumber which will be required is considerably more than the entire weekly output of all the lumber mills in the United States at the present rate of production and represents an expenditure of somewhere in the neighborhood of \$10,000,000...."

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Vol. LI, No. 13

Section 1

October 16, 1933

**NORTH DAKOTA WHEAT EMBARGO** Gov. William Langer said yesterday he would "in all probability" issue an embargo on shipments on spring wheat, its principal crop, from North Dakota today, says a Grand Forks report to the Associated Press. He will ascertain how much of the grain now is in transit before setting an effective time for the proclamation. The governor will act under authority granted him by a law passed by the 1933 Legislature which would permit him to declare an embargo on any agricultural product shipment which was deemed to be selling below the cost of production. "The NRA is away ahead of farm prices," Gov. Langer said. "The NRA is going to collapse out here unless farm prices can somehow keep step. The embargo is a stern means, but about the only one available at the moment from this end."

**COMMODITY INDEX HIGH** Professor Irving Fisher's index number of commodity prices, based on 100 as the average for 1926, is 72.2, which compares with 71.1 a week ago, 71.4 two weeks ago, 71.6 three weeks ago and 71.1 four weeks ago, according to a New Haven (Conn.) report in the Times. This week's average is the highest of the year to date; the last July figure was 70.4. The average of March 5, at 55, was the lowest. The top in 1932 was 66.3, in the first week of January; the average of the last week in December, 57.6, was the lowest.

**PARIS PLANS WHEAT CURB** Reduction of wheat production will be attempted by the French Government through a bill approved by the Cabinet Saturday, says a Paris report to the Associated Press. The Bill provides for a tax of 500 francs to the hectare (two and a half acres), or about \$8 an acre, on all wheat lands which have produced above the average for the last three years.

**MOBILIZATION FOR RELIEF** Opening the four weeks' 1933 Mobilization for Human Needs, President Roosevelt last night told the country that despite the increased help by the Federal Government, private charity "must be kept up at least to the levels, and I hope beyond the levels, of former years." Mr. Roosevelt insisted that the individual and the local community have the first duty to take care of human distress. He characterized as "buck passers" those persons who refuse to contribute, believing the Federal Government should shoulder the entire burden. (Baltimore Sun.)

**CLOSED BANK DEPOSITS** President Roosevelt last night ended all discussion over methods of liquidating the frozen assets of closed banks by announcing that this task would be handled by a special division of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation under the administration of a deposit liquidation board, which includes two, or a majority, of the directors of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation. This arrangement brings the Deposit Insurance Corporation into touch with the bank liquidating work. (Baltimore Sun.)

October 16, 1933

## Section 2

Vitamins  
In Silage

"Farmers throughout the Corn Belt will be interested in a new method of putting up silage so as to preserve the vitamins," says Successful Farming, October. By feeding silage preserved by this method it is claimed that one can produce milk of the same color and the same vitamin content as has previously been possible only on green feeds in the spring and summer months. The process consists of putting small quantities of acids on layers of silage as the feed is stored in the silo. These acids preserve the carotin and thus make possible the production of the same yellow milk as would be the case if the feed were fed green. The vitamins are also preserved so that milk produced from cows fed this silage during the winter months is as high in vitamin content as that produced from cows on pasture. The acids do not in any way harm the animals. Furthermore, after cows get used to this kind of silage it is claimed that they eat it with as much or more relish than ordinary silage. This method of processing silage was invented by Dr. A. I. Virtanen of Finland. It has been practiced in Finland four years and last year was in use on approximately 10,000 Finnish farms. The process is spreading rapidly in Sweden, Norway, Holland, England, Scotland, and Germany...."

research  
Foundation

The way to a series of scientific researches that may open important and valuable industrial opportunities in the Northwest was opened at a meeting of the Board of Regents of the University of Minnesota, which approved the contract between itself and the Northwest Research Foundation. The foundation, whose membership is made up of leading business men of the Twin Cities and the Northwest, will raise a fund with which to investigate the commercial possibilities of regional raw materials not now being utilized to the full. The plan of the foundation is that it shall raise money to be turned over to the University of Minnesota for use in research. If a discovery is made and patented, it may be turned over to a manufacturing concern under a licensing system. From the proceeds or royalties from this license, the first money will be used to reimburse the donated fund for the cost of the research. In the second place, the donors will be reimbursed. Money over and above the amount needed for these purposes will be divided into two equal parts, half of which will go to the university outright, while the second half will go to the foundation as a fund with which to finance further scientific research. (Science, October 13.)

Hurricane  
Record

The season's third pair of hurricane twins, which developed locatable centers on October 3, raised the 1933 record for tropical storms to a new all-time high, both for total number of these big disturbances and for the number of them found travelling in pairs, C. L. Mitchell of the Weather Bureau reported to Science Service, October 4. Eighteen major tropical storms are now on the 1933 slate, as against sixteen for 1887, the next highest year on record. The major disturbance, coming almost straight north out of the Caribbean, centered near Havana on October 4, with wind velocities as high as 60 miles an hour...The second hurricane area was reported out over the Atlantic in neighborhood of Turk's Island, believed by some geographers to be the first land sighted by Columbus a few days less than 441 years ago.

**Building and Rebuilding** "Those many conservatives and pessimists who have been proclaiming that we are overbuilt and that we ought to slow up our extravagant community development will find some instructive facts in a recent booklet on the development of Italy, prepared for American information", says Engineering News-Record for October 12. "It shows by brief text and an impressive collection of pictures that an astonishing amount and variety of public improvements has been constructed during the past few years.... Economic and social gain resulted, both through the beneficent effects of production employment and through the creation of a remarkable series of works--a road system that in some respects outstrips our own, reclamation and colonization developments of broad importance, improved railways and airways, new buildings and structures of all kinds. Italy has been largely rebuilt, and a glance at the result suggests that the United States too has a vast amount of building and rebuilding to do. The day when we can rest in satisfaction that the country is fully improved and that more public works would be wasteful is still far in the future...."

**Wine-Making** With the highways of the producing districts cluttered, in California with grape-laden trucks bearing the 1933 crop to the wineries, the crushing season has reached its peak in California with prospects of a 30,000,000 gallon vintage, according to the Associated Press. Revised estimates of the Wine Producers Association may show a few million gallons below this latest calculation, but in any event the State will face the repeal of prohibition with in excess of 50,000,000 gallons in storage or process of fermentation.

**Farm Land Utilization** An editorial in The Weekly Kansas City Star (October 11) says: "...The plan to take 40 million acres of land out of production of standard crops makes it necessary for farmers who cooperate in this venture to revise their methods of land utilization.... It is quite possible that the reduction in acreage of cultivated crops may result in the abandonment of continuous production of corn, wheat or cotton and establish a system of crop rotation. If resting the land or seeding it to soil-building crops demonstrates its advantage to farm operators who have not followed such practices, the experiment in controlling production will not be without benefit. The acute situation which has developed may justify methods that cannot be followed as a permanent practice. There is, however, a real need for a nation-wide plan in land utilization which ultimately will make it possible to grow forests on land not adaptable to grazing or crop production, grass on lands that will deteriorate if cultivated, and wheat, cotton, corn and tobacco on lands which are peculiarly adapted to those particular crops. This must be preceded by a survey which will indicate the most profitable use to which various areas can be put and followed by an intensive educational campaign which will result in land owners or operators making use of the salient features of such a survey."

**Farm Wastes** "Farm wastes, such as the hulls of buckwheat, rice and other grains, the latest researches indicate, may be used for purifying the water supply in cities," says Western Irrigation (September). "Experiments in the conversion of farm wastes into activated carbon are being conducted by Dr. P. Burke Jacobs, senior chemist of the Iowa Experiment station...."

Section 3  
Market Quotations

Oct. 13--Livestock prices at Chi.: Slaughter cattle calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice \$5.00-6.65; cows good \$2.90-4.00; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice \$5.25-6.60; vealers, good and choice \$5.50-7.25; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice \$4.00-5.25. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice \$4.90-5.10; 200-250 lbs good and choice \$5.00-5.10; 250-350 lbs good and choice \$4.40-5.10; slaughter pigs 100-130 lbs good and choice \$3.75-4.75. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down \$6.25-7.25; feeding lambs range stock good and choice \$6.00-6.60.

Grain: No. 1 D. No. Spr. Wheat\*, Minnep.  $77\frac{1}{2}$ - $80\frac{1}{2}\frac{\phi}{c}$ ; No. 2 Hd.Wr.\*, K.C.  $74\frac{3}{4}$ - $77\frac{1}{2}\frac{\phi}{c}$ ; Chi. 80 $\frac{\phi}{c}$  (Nom); St.Louis 79 $\frac{\phi}{c}$  (Nom); No.2 S.R.Wr. St.Louis  $79-80\frac{1}{2}\frac{\phi}{c}$ ; No. 1 W. Wh. Portland  $61-61\frac{1}{2}\frac{\phi}{c}$ ; No. 2 Am. Dur.\*, Minnep.  $70-3\frac{1}{2}-72-3\frac{1}{2}\frac{\phi}{c}$ ; No. 2 rye, Minnep. 57-60 $\frac{\phi}{c}$ ; No. 2 mixed corn, St.Louis  $37\frac{1}{2}\frac{\phi}{c}$ ; No. 2 white, St.Louis  $39-39\frac{1}{2}\frac{\phi}{c}$ ; No. 2 yellow, K. C.  $34\frac{3}{4}-37\frac{1}{2}\frac{\phi}{c}$ ; St.Louis 38 $\frac{\phi}{c}$ ; No. 3 yellow, Chi.  $36\frac{1}{2}-37\frac{1}{2}\frac{\phi}{c}$ ; St.Louis  $37\frac{1}{2}\frac{\phi}{c}$ ; No. 2 white oats, St.Louis 31 $\frac{\phi}{c}$ ; No.3 white, Minnep.  $25-3\frac{1}{2}-25-7\frac{1}{2}\frac{\phi}{c}$ ; K. C.  $26\frac{1}{2}-29\frac{1}{2}\frac{\phi}{c}$ ; Chi.  $29-29\frac{3}{4}\frac{\phi}{c}$ ; St.Louis  $30\frac{1}{2}\frac{\phi}{c}$  (Nom); Spec. No 2 barley, Minnep.  $70-72\frac{\phi}{c}$ ; No. 1 flaxseed, Minnep.  $1.67\frac{1}{2}-1.71\frac{1}{2}\frac{\phi}{c}$ .

Fruits and Vogs.: Mc.sacked Green Mountain potatoes ranged \$1.60-1.90 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; \$1.15-1.20 f.o.b. Presque Isle. N. Y. sacked Round Whites \$1.60-1.65 in Baltimore; \$1.25-1.30 f.o.b. Western N.Y. points. Wis. sacked Cobblers \$1.15-1.25 carlot sales in Chi.; 95 $\frac{\phi}{c}$  f.o.b. Waupaca. Idaho sacked Russet Burbanks \$1.50 on the Chi. carlot market; 70-80 $\frac{\phi}{c}$  f.o.b. Idaho Falls. N. Y. yellow onions ranged 65-90 $\frac{\phi}{c}$  per 50-pound sack in the East; 62-70 $\frac{\phi}{c}$  f.o.b. Western N. Y. points. Midwestern stock 75-90 $\frac{\phi}{c}$  in city markets; 65 $\frac{\phi}{c}$  f.o.b. Benton Harbor. Va. Jersey type sweet potatoes \$1.25-1.90 per stave barrel in eastern cities; \$1.-1.15 f.o.b. Eastern Shore points. Tenn. Nancy Halls 75 $\frac{\phi}{c}$ -\$1 per bushel hamper in the Middle West. N. Y. Danish type cabbage \$20-30 bulk per ton in terminal markets; \$20-22 f.o.b. Western N.Y. N. Y. McIntosh apples, No. 1,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inch minimum, \$1.-1.25; Rhode Island Greenings 65-85 $\frac{\phi}{c}$  and Jonathans 85 $\frac{\phi}{c}$  per bushel basket in N. Y. City; Baldwins 85 $\frac{\phi}{c}$  f.o.b. Western N. Y. Eastern Staymans and Jonathans 90 $\frac{\phi}{c}$ -\$1. in Baltimore.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in the ten designated markets declined 20 points to 8.89 $\frac{\phi}{c}$  per pound. On the corresponding day one year ago the price stood at 6.36 $\frac{\phi}{c}$ . October future contracts on the N. Y./Cotton Exchange declined 21 points to 9.08 $\frac{\phi}{c}$ , and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 21 points to 8.98 $\frac{\phi}{c}$ .

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 24 $\frac{\phi}{c}$ ; 91 Score, 23 $\frac{\phi}{c}$ ; 90 Score,  $21\frac{1}{4}\frac{\phi}{c}$ , Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 12 $\frac{\phi}{c}$ ; S. Daisies,  $12\frac{1}{2}-13\frac{1}{4}\frac{\phi}{c}$ ; Y. Americas,  $12\frac{3}{4}-13\frac{1}{4}\frac{\phi}{c}$ . Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Uerner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials,  $23-31\frac{1}{2}\frac{\phi}{c}$ ; Standards, 20-22 $\frac{\phi}{c}$ ; Firsts,  $18\frac{1}{2}-19\frac{\phi}{c}$ . (Prepared by B. A. E.)

\*Prices basis ordinary protein.

# DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. LI, No. 14

Section 1

October 17, 1933

**COTTON LOANS** Capital to finance the Government's loans to cotton producers, ordered by President Roosevelt, was authorized yesterday by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. RFC directors allocated \$350,000,000 for the 10-cents-a-pound loan program to be conducted by the Commodity Credit Corporation. The amount was \$100,000,000 less than expected. Jesse H. Jones, RFC chairman, said "it is not anticipated the entire allocation will be disbursed, as machinery has been provided that will enable banks and other normal channels for lending money on cotton to make these loans." (Washington Post.)

**WHEAT EMBARGO** Gov. William Langer late yesterday signed a proclamation prohibiting shipment of wheat from North Dakota, effective at midnight Wednesday and continuing indefinitely, says a Bismarck report to the Associated Press. National guardsmen will be employed if necessary to enforce the edict. He said he acted in an effort to "restore to our farmers a buying power with which to maintain a livelihood, and to stimulate commerce and trade among our people," but declared "it is hardly possible that the embargo alone can raise the world grain markets." He asserted his action "is a legal and legitimate manner in which to call the plight of the Northwest to the attention of the Nation."

**TREASURY BOND ISSUE** The \$500,000,000 cash portion of the Treasury's new 10-12-year  $3\frac{1}{2}$  percent bond issue, intended in part as a refunding operation in connection with the call for approximately one-third of the Fourth Liberty Loan, has been oversubscribed, according to reports from Federal reserve banks last night. In addition to the offering of \$500,000,000 of the new issue for cash, the Treasury made the new bonds available for holders of Fourth Liberty Loan  $4\frac{1}{2}$  bonds. The latter, in the amount of \$1,875,000,000, were called last week for retirement April 15, 1934. The cash bonds were sold by the Treasury at  $101\frac{1}{2}$ . (Washington Post.)

**HIGHWAY CONSTRUCTION** Reports from governors of the various States to the Public Works Board revealed yesterday that all contracts for highway construction under the \$400,000,000 Federal allotment will have been awarded by January 1--most within 30 days. Every governor reporting assured Secretary Ickes that speed in initiating work is being sought. Additional funds were requested by several governors. These requests were made on the ground that a large portion of the money goes into jobs and wages, providing means to combat unemployment.

**RELIEF PLANS** The policy recently announced by President Roosevelt of bringing surplus food products within reach of the needy and thus relieving the market for farm commodities from depressing influences and feeding the hungry, reports M. Farmer Murphy to the Baltimore Sun, took concrete form yesterday. Harry L. Hopkins announced that he would purchase at once substantial quantities of beef and would begin buying butter in quantities of not less than 2,000,000 pounds a week.

## Section 2

Cotton Acreage "...The Agricultural Adjustment Administration is moving the control production of cotton so far as it can through acreage reduction," says an editorial in The Wall Street Journal for October 11. "The administration hopes to reduce the 1934 planting to 25,000,-000 acres. If this is done a substantial reduction in production should result. An average yield on 25,000,000 acres would be about 8,500,000 bales, while one equal to that of this season would result in 10,500,000. But the reduction in the surplus must also be dependent upon mill consumption. Foreign consumers have shown us that there is a price limit beyond which they will not go, but will turn to other growths of cotton. This is a matter that should not be overlooked if we wish to avoid seeing our cotton piling up for lack of foreign buyers."

Forest Service Man Honored Ingram Point, a crest in Crook County, Oregon, on the Ochoco National Forest, has recently been named by the United States Geographic Board in honor of the late Douglas C. Ingram of the Forest Service, says the New York Times (October 14). Mr. Ingram was for many years ranger in charge of the old Mill Creek district, and later was assistant chief of range management in the regional office at Portland, Oreg. He first used this point, formerly known as Tamarack Point, as a lookout. He was an expert on plants, and was well known in Oregon and Washington as a collector of plant specimens.

Starch from Sweetpotatoes According to F. H. Thurber, of the Bureau of Chemistry and Soils, in an address recently delivered before the American Chemical Society in Chicago, the following procedure is adopted: "Sweetpotatoes are ground in a hammer mill, the resulting pulp is treated with alkaline sulphite solution to remove colour-producing compounds and is then screened. The starch is collected in an imperforate basket centrifugal, after which it is taken up in dilute alkaline sulphite solution and tabled twice in the usual manner. Starch from the tables is suspended in water and is then collected and washed in a perforate basket centrifugal or in a vacuum filter. The washed starch is again suspended in water and neutralized with acid (pH 5.6) after which it is collected, washed and dried. (Food Manufacture (London) October.)

Agriculture and Recovery "Obviously industry cannot live within itself. High wages will not make it possible for labor to absorb all labor produces," says an editorial in Successful Farming for October. "Two great outside sources of income must be insured--agriculture and public works. Every possible effort is certain to be made in behalf of agriculture. We think dollar revaluation must soon come but certain real gains have already been made. Improved normal trend of business made itself apparent last March. NRA has added impetus to the trend by increasing employment. Reduced crop production under AAA will reflect itself in better farm prices, and immediate Government cash to large numbers of farmers is easing the strain in large areas. Nor can we forget that population in the United States increased 15,-000,000 from 1922 to 1932, inclusive, thus strengthening the home market for farm produce. All the foregoing appears to insure a period of real farm prosperity."

**Financial  
Outlook**

"The financial outlook has been improved by the two latest recovery measures, the refunding of part of the Fourth Liberty Loan and the forthcoming plan for the release of frozen bank deposits," says D. W. Ellsworth in *The Annalist*, October 13. "....The greatest significance of the refunding operations seems to lie not in the saving of interest which the  $3\frac{1}{2}$  percent issue will achieve, but in the implication which the move carries in respect to inflation. The administration has by this measure made plain its belief that the time has not yet arrived when the Government of the United States, in repudiation of its obligations, should issue irredeemable paper money as provided in the Thomas amendment to the Agricultural Adjustment Act. The forthcoming plan to release the deposits of closed banks is, on the other hand, a recovery measure of first importance. Much depends, of course, on the nature of the plan itself. If it is merely to perpetuate the errors which brought on the crisis of March, 1933, then all it means is that our immediate banking difficulties are postponed, to be reckoned with at a more convenient season. There is every reason to hope, however, that the plan to be announced will be safe and sound; that it will involve the liquidation of the closed banks' assets, rather than, as suggested in some quarters, the refunding of an arbitrary percentage of deposits to depositors. The payment of a fixed percentage would, in effect, be extending retroactively the wholly unsound principle of the guarantee of bank deposits...."

**Science and  
Nutrition**

Science (October 13) contains an article, "The Outlook in the Science of Nutrition", by Dr. Lafayette B. Mendel. He says in part: "....The discovery of the remarkable relationship between carotene and vitamin A may serve to remind us of our ignorance regarding the possible biological value of a number of pigmentary substances, not excluding the ubiquitous chlorophyll. The student of nutrition has frankly neglected them. Now that the biochemist is developing new methods of approach we may perhaps look forward to interesting new contributions. The dietary function of the organic acids of vegetables is almost entirely unknown. Man and animals must ingest considerable quantities of compounds like citric, malic, tartaric and oxalic acids. How do they function in alimentation: Do they find their way into the systemic circulation or are they disposed of in the liver? Again, the edible glandular foods, such as liver, kidney and thymus, were formerly thought of, aside from their protein content, primarily as potential sources of other dietary factors including hemopoietic agents, <sup>thus the present additional complex problems for the</sup> physiological chemist engaged in the study of digestion and intermediary metabolism."

**Paprika Acid  
cures Scurvy**

An acid prepared from paprika cured a man of scurvy when injected into his veins, it appears from a report by Dr. Poul Schultzer, Resident Physician of the Copenhagen Municipal Hospital, to the *Lancet* (London). The acid is ascorbic acid. It was formerly known as hexuronic acid and is generally thought to be identical with vitamin C. This is probably the first time it has been used to cure the disease, which results from lack of vitamin C in the diet. The acid was isolated from plants and from the adrenal gland cortex by Szent-Gyorgyi. Both he and other investigators in Europe and America have reported its scurvy-preventing power in animals. (London report to Science Service, October 2.)

Section 3  
Market Quotations

Oct. 16--Livestock at Chi.: Slaughter cattle calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice \$5.00-6.40; cows good \$2.75-4.00; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice \$5.25-6.50; vealers good and choice \$5.50-7.25; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice \$4.00-5.25. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice \$4.65-4.80; 200-250 lbs good and choice \$4.70-4.80; 250-350 lbs good and choice \$4.15-4.75; slaughter pigs 100-130 lbs good and choice \$3.50-4.50. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down \$5.75-6.75; feeding lambs range stock good and choice \$6.00-6.60.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Whcat\*, Minneap. 67-5/8-70-5/8¢; No. 2 Hd.Wr.\*, K. C. 68-72½¢; Chi. 74½-74¾¢; St.Louis 74½¢; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St.Louis 76½¢; No. 1 W.Wh Portland 55-56½¢; No. 2 Am.Dur.\*, Minneap. 61-1/8-63-1/8¢; No. 2 rye Minneap. 47-50¢; No. 2 yellow corn K. C. 34½-36¢; St.Louis 37¢; No. 3 yellow, Chi. 35½-35½¢; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 20½-21½¢; K. C. 24½-26½¢; Chi. 26-27¢; St.Louis 29¢; Spec. No. 2 barley, Minneap. 66-67¢; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. \$1.63-1.67.

Fruits and Veggies.: Mc. sacked green Mountain potatoes ranged \$1.55-1.85 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; \$1.10 f.o.b. Presque Isle. N.Y. Round Whites \$1.50-1.60 in the East; \$1.21-1.23 f.o.b. Rochester. Wis. sacked Round whites \$1.15-1.20 carlot sales in Chi. Idaho sacked Russet Burbanks \$1.50-1.55 carlot sales in Chi.; 70-80¢ f.o.b. Idaho Falls. N. Y. yellow onions 65¢-\$1 per 50-pound sack in city markets; 70¢ f.o.b. Western N. Y. points. Midwestern yellows 65¢-95 in consuming centers; 65¢ f.o.b. Benton Harbor. N.Y. Danish type cabbage \$20-30 bulk per ton in terminal markets; \$20-22 f.o.b. Western N.Y. E.S. Va.Jersey type sweet potatoes \$1-1.90 per stave barrel in eastern cities; top of \$2.75 in Chi., with f.o.b. sales down to \$1 at E. S. points. Tenn. Nancy Halls 75¢-\$1 per bushel hamper in the Middle West. N.Y. Rhode Island Greening apples, No. 1, 2½ inch minimum, 85¢-\$1; Wealthys 93¢ per bushel basket in N.Y. City. Barrels of Rhode Island Greenings brought \$3.35 f.o.b. Western N.Y. points.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in the ten designated markets declined 38 points to 8.51¢ per lb. On the corresponding day one year ago the price stood at 6.15¢. October future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 48 points to 8.58¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 42 points to 8.55¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 34¢; 91 Score, 23¢; 90 Score, 21½¢. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American Cheese at New York were : Flats, 12-13½¢; Single Daisies, 12½-13½¢; Y. Americas, 12½-13½¢. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urnier Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 23½-31½¢; Standards, 21-23¢; Firsts, 19-20¢. (Prepared by B. A. E.)

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\* Prices basis ordinary protein.

# DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. LI, No. 15

Section 1

October 18, 1933

**EMPLOYMENT GAINS** More than 620,000 workers returned to jobs in September in seventeen industrial and business groups surveyed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Labor Department, Miss Perkins, Secretary of Labor, announced yesterday. Approximately 200,000 of these workers, Miss Perkins said, found employment in manufacturing and a slightly larger number in retail trade. The industries surveyed each month by the Bureau of Labor Statistics normally employ about 20,000,000 of the 49,000,000 of gainful workers of the country. (Baltimore Sun.)

**DAKOTA WHEAT EMBARGO** Gov. William Langer, of North Dakota, moved last night, says a Bismarck report to the Associated Press, to extend his State's wheat shipment embargo to six other States in what he termed "a patriotic service to the Government" by seeking higher prices for the farmer. But before he had sent messages urging similar action by the governors of South Dakota, Montana, Iowa, Nebraska, Minnesota and Kansas--three said they would not join him and a court fight over Langer's order appeared probable. A fourth governor declined comment after his attorney general said he lacked authority to declare an embargo. The other two had not replied.

**GERMANY AND THE LEAGUE** Whether Germany will follow through her announced intention of resigning from the League of Nations was believed last night, according to a Geneva report to the Associated Press, to hinge on the outcome of the disarmament crisis. An opinion frequently heard was that nothing definite may occur until after the German plebiscite November 12 on the ground that national dignity may prevent any action contrary to the announcement.

**TO CURB OIL OUTPUT** Following the promulgation of price-fixing regulations for the oil industry, which are effective December 1, Secretary Ickes, Administrator of the Oil Code, notified the producing industry yesterday, that drastic steps would be taken on November 1 as circumstances required to curtail shipments in interstate commerce. "There is no use fixing prices unless you keep demand and supply within speaking distance," said Mr. Ickes. (New York Times.)

**INSURANCE DEPOSIT PLAN** A thorough revision of Federal banking laws, especially of the Glass-Steagall act embodying a deposit insurance plan, was called for by Prof. A. A. Berle, of Columbia University, one of President Roosevelt's economic advisers. Professor Berle, addressing the Savings Bank Association of the State of New York, said he believed the next session of Congress would be ready to adopt an improved act. Senator Glass did an excellent job with the Glass-Steagall act of 1933, said Professor Berle, but he would be the first to see that he could do a better job. (A. P.)

October 18, 1933

Cotton Consumption      A report by the Bureau of the Census at Washington putting consumption of cotton by domestic mills in September at 499,000 bales, or 90,000 bales less than the amount used in August, brings a disturbing element to the cotton trade, for the decline is sharply in contrast with the seasonal trend. Basing computations on the daily rates of consumption and thus eliminating the factors of holidays and fewer working days for the mills, the normal increase from August to September is 7 percent to 8 percent. From August to September this year, however, there is a 6 percent decline. The official count for September confirms the expectations of both the cotton and the cotton goods trade. George Sloan, president of the Cotton-Textile Institute, is quoted as saying that in the last two months drastic curtailments of production have been necessitated. These, according to the belief expressed by Mr. Sloan, were due to the fact that there is not enough consumer demand at present prices to go around. (Wall Street Journal, October 16.)

New Gardener      "We received word that John Baardse, expert propagator, has been selected head gardener of the U. S. Botanical Gardens in Washington, D. C.," says the Florists Exchange, October 14. "Mr. Baardse was formerly for many years with Bobbink and Atkins of Rutherford, N.J., where he worked as a horticulturist and plantsman. A good deal of his time was devoted to the hybridization of a new strain of azaleas. We extend congratulations and good wishes for a realization of all the possibilities for service to horticulture and the public that this appointment contains."

Horses and Mules      The horse and the mule are going back to the farm. The agricultural implement manufacturer has suspected it; the Horse Association of America proves it. Horses and mules received at public stockyards in the first 8 months of this year totaled 221,142 which was 49,555, or approximately 29 percent, more than in the corresponding period of 1932. That the farmer is desirous of getting back into the production of horses and mules is proved by his purchases of good 2 and 3 year old fillies, which are bringing from \$10 to \$15 more per head than geldings of the same age, shape, and quality. The Corn Belt is the big purchaser. (Business Week, October 21.)

"Micro-climatology"      "Weather Bureau records are notoriously inadequate pictures of conditions which human beings, cats and dogs, cabbage and cornstalks are up against", says Science Service (October 4). "Official thermometers are always perched well above ground, in structures that provide a maximum of shade and ventilation, and a considerable degree of shelter from direct wind, snow and rain. Hence, no matter how ideal their readings are from the viewpoint of pure atmospheric physics, they are of much less human interest than are those of the humbler unofficial instruments that share our common lot down in the sheltering street, or out on the blizzard-stung prairie. Some scientists, especially ecologists, who study the intimate details of the social life of plants and animals in nature, have taken cognizance of this, and are using a kind of meteorology of their own. They read the weather factors where these are actually operative on living things; at the level of the grasses in the

field, among the leaves of trees and bushes in the forest, and where man and his suffering fellow-creatures must breathe and sweat in the streets and crowded inside spaces of cities. This new and closely applied climate study has been given the name 'microclimatology' by one of its pioneers, a German scholar...."

Department of Agriculture      In an editorial on pulp and paper making in Wisconsin, The Paper Industry (October) says: "....For a number of years the U. S. Forest Products Laboratory at Madison, Wis., has conducted researches on many subjects of interest to pulp and paper makers....The most recent evangel of the Wisconsin industry is, perhaps, the Institute of Paper Chemistry, a post-graduate and research institution affiliated with Lawrence College at Appleton. The recent fall meeting of the T.A.P.P.I. demonstrated the part played by the laboratory and the institute in studying some of the important technological problems confronting the industry. Of 24 technical papers presented at the convention 5 were by the institute staff or recent graduates and 13 by members of the Forest Products Laboratory....Each paper contained factual data based on experience and research of fundamental importance to the industry. Some of this data is of such character that it is of immediate practical significance. The rest may point the way to future research that may prove of untold benefit. Work of this kind is taking much of the guesswork out of paper making and is placing the industry as a whole on a more scientific basis...."

National Farm School      The "revitalization of American industry" will go down in history as one of the greatest accomplishments of President Roosevelt's administration, Herbert D. Allman of Philadelphia, president of the National Farm School, asserted Sunday at the thirty-sixth annual meeting and harvest festival of the school. Warning that any flight of the unemployed from city to country offered no economic remedy for social ills unless the jobless were equipped with labor-saving machinery and had a knowledge of farming, Mr. Allman continued: "The need for the National Farm School is far greater today than when it was chartered in 1896. More than 1,000,000 disillusioned graduates are annually turned out by schools and colleges, of whom very few secure jobs. This problem may be solved by diverting a larger percentage of students from overcrowded professions and encouraging agricultural training as a livelihood...." (New York Times, October 16.)

Bird Refuges in Italy      The Italian National Council of Research having absorbed the various societies for the protection of wild beasts and birds that had been formed, chiefly by British and American residents, in various parts of the country, it will now, with the aid of the societies, establish a chain of bird sanctuaries, the first of which will be in the Park of Stra near Padua. This park, consisting of forests with rock mounds and waterfalls and fields and streams, completely surrounds a series of eighteenth century buildings now designated as a "national monument." Originally the royal villa erected by the powerful and wealthy family in 1720 occupied the site. The park has an area of about fifty acres. (New York Times.)

Section 3  
Market Quotations

Oct. 17--Livestock at Chi.: Slaughter cattle calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice \$5.00-6.40; cows good \$2.75-4.00; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice \$5.00-6.25; vealers good and choice \$5.50-7.50; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice \$4.00-5.25. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice \$4.40-4.60; 200-250 lbs good and choice \$4.40-4.60; 250-350 lbs good and choice \$3.75-4.35; slaughter pigs 100-130 lbs good and choice \$3.25-4.25. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down \$5.75-7.00; feeding lambs range stock good and choice \$6.00-6.60.

Grains: No. 1. No. Spr. Wheats\*, Minneap 72-5/8-75-5/8¢; No. 2 Hd. Wr.\*, K.C. 65-68½¢; Chi. 67½-70½¢; St. Louis 75½¢ (Nom); No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 77½¢ (Nom); No. 1 W. Wh. Portland 58-59½¢; No. 2 Am. Dur.\*, Minneap 66-1/8-68-1/8¢; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 51-5/8-54-5/8¢; No. 2 yellow corn, K. C. 35-38¢; St. Louis 37-37½¢; No. 3 yellow, Chi. 35-35½¢; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 24½-25½¢; K. C. 26-28½¢; Chi. 23-24¢; St. Louis 29¢ (Nom); Spec. No. 2 barley, Minneap. 65-67¢; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. \$1.71-1.75.

Fruits and Veggies.: Me. sacked Green Mountain potatoes ranged \$1.55-1.85 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; \$1.10 f.o.b. Presque Isle. New York sacked Round Whites \$1.40-1.60 in the East; \$1.18-1.23 f.o.b. Rochester. Wis. sacked Round Whites \$1.15-1.20 carlot sales in Chi.; 95¢ f.o.b. Waupaca. Idaho sacked Russet Burbanks \$1.50-1.65 on a carlot basis in Chi.; 70-75¢ f.o.b. Idaho Falls. N.Y. yellow onions ranged 65¢-\$1.00 per 50-pound sack in eastern cities; 70¢ f.o.b. Western N.Y. Midwestern yellows 75-90¢ in consuming centers; 65¢ f.o.b. Benton Harbor. E. S. Va. Jersey type sweet potatoes \$1.25-1.75 per stave barrel in city markets; \$2.40-2.50 in Chi., with f.o.b. sales 95¢-\$1 at E. S. points. Tenn. Nancy Halls 90¢-\$1 per bushel hamper in the Middle West. N.Y. Danish type cabbage \$22-30 bulk per ton in terminal markets; \$20-22 f.o.b. Western N.Y. points. Wis. sacked Round and Flat type 90¢-\$1 per 60 pounds in Chi.; \$23 bulk per ton on Danish type f.o.b. Racine. Western N.Y. Wealthy apples, No. 1, 2½ inch minimum, 93¢-\$1.12½¢; Rhode Island Greenings \$1.00-1.12½¢ and Baldwins 75¢-\$1 per bushel basket in N.Y. City; Rhode Island Greenings \$1 f.o.b. Western N.Y. points.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in the ten designated markets advanced 47 points to 8.98¢ per lb. On the corresponding day one year ago the price stood at 6.17¢. October future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 54 points to 9.12¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 50 points to 9.05¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at N.Y. were: 92 Score, 24¢; 91 Score, 23¢; 90 Score 21½¢. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at N. Y. were: Flats, 12-13½¢; S. Daisies, 12½-13½¢; Y. Americas, 12½-13½¢. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at N.Y. (Urnier Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 23½¢-31½¢; Standards, 21-23¢; Firsts, 19-20¢. (Prepared by B. A. E.)

\*Prices basis ordinary protein.

# DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. LI, No 16

Section 1

October 19, 1933

DAKOTA  
EMBARGO

Four Northwest railroads serving North Dakota's territory yesterday challenged the legality of Gov. William Langer's wheat embargo, determining to "abide by the laws of Congress" and accept wheat for shipment, says an Associated Press report from St. Paul. A statement by F. G. Dorety, of the Great Northern Railroad, concurred in by the Northern Pacific, Soo Line and Milwaukee railroads said "that a State has no power to place an embargo on the export of articles produced within the State."

VIRGINIA  
TOBACCO

A \$6,500,000 flue-cured tobacco crop in Virginia was forecast today by the State Department of Agriculture, as the Old Dominion markets prepared to open tomorrow. The department's estimate of value of the crop this year, was approximately \$4,000,000 greater than that of last year, and about \$2,000,000 higher than estimates of last week, when the new marketing agreement guaranteeing a 17 cent average price for domestic leaf was signed, says an Associated Press report from Richmond. Under the estimate the 20,000,000 flue-cured weed growers of Virginia would average about \$200 each more for their tobacco than they received last season.

EXPAND  
CAPITAL

The Press reports that the New York Clearing House banks agreed yesterday to "take the lead" in the Government's campaign to expand bank capital preparatory to Federal insurance of bank deposits beginning next January. It is felt by the Administration that if the big New York banks agree to sell capital securities to the RFC this stigma would be removed and that other banks would readily come in.

APPLES  
FOR RELIEF

Apples yesterday were added to the surplus products to be purchased by the Government for relief purposes.

Harry L. Hopkins, relief administrator, announced that 1,000 carloads of Grade C. apples will be purchased in addition to butter, meat and an undetermined amount of wheat. He has appropriated \$300,000 to buy apples. (Associated Press.)

STORE-DOOR  
SERVICE

The Pennsylvania Railroad, the N. Y. Times reports, has informed the other Eastern managements that it has withdrawn a proposed tariff for door-service throughout its system. This action was taken although Joseph B. Eastman, Federal Co-ordinator, had approved the Pennsylvania's plan over the protest of the New York Central.

## Section 2

L. P. Ayres      Adjustments to the new conditions under the NRA are on Recovery proving difficult, states Col. Leonard P. Ayres, vice president of the Cleveland Trust Co., in his monthly survey of business. Many business men are finding it hard to make profits since the costs of operation have advanced, and as a consequence they are having trouble in their attempts to secure credit with which to keep going, he says. It is too soon, as yet, he continues, to judge what the results will be, for the developments so far are of diverse sorts. Recovery from depression has always been accompanied in this country by increased investment in capital goods such as railroads and rolling stock, the expansion or improvement of manufacturing plants and industrial equipment, and the extension of the facilities of public service corporations, comments Col. Ayres. The funds that pay for these goods are normally secured through the sale of long-term bonds which must be originated by institutions strong enough to create confidence in them, and distributed among investors able and willing to buy them. "A revival in the demand for new corporate bonds would be a most important contribution toward recovery," he avers. "It awaits a renewed confidence in the future of our money, and a relaxation of the provisions of our new Securities Act of 1933." (Wall Street Journal October 17.)

Pasteurization      The Lancet (London) October 7 contains an article, of Milk      "The Necessity for a Safe Milk Supply", by G. S. Wilson, London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine. One paragraph says: "Many objections have been raised to pasteurisation but in practice it has worked remarkably well. In the United States of America an average of about 88 percent of the milk in the cities with a population of 10,000 and over is pasteurised, while in the cities with a population of 500,000 and over, 98 percent is pasteurised (Frank and Moss). It is interesting to note that in the United States milk-borne epidemics are becoming more and more restricted to the small country towns and rural districts, where most of the milk is consumed raw; from the large cities they have been practically banished (Report, 1931). In Toronto the careful work of Price has brought very strong evidence in favour of the efficacy of pasteurisation. Of 220 juvenile patients suffering from some form of tuberculosis 190 proved to be infected with the human and 30 with the bovine type of bacillus. Without exception the 30 cases of bovine infection were in children who had come from districts of Ontario where milk was consumed raw. In Toronto, where compulsory pasteurisation has been in force since 1915, not a single case of infection with the bovine type was found. In this country pasteurisation is extensively practised in some of the larger towns, such as Manchester, Salford, Portsmouth, and Glasgow, while in London, thanks to the voluntary efforts of the larger dairy companies, 95 percent of the milk is treated by this process.

Harriman      A plea for a "businesslike and unbiased look at the on Trade proposal" of increased trade between the United States and Canada was made at the eighth annual convention of the Canadian Chamber of Commerce by Henry I. Harriman, president of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce. "Just because a question is difficult," said Mr. Harriman, "is no valid reason for not endeavoring to give an answer to it."

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The speaker regarded as "ominous" the declining trade between the two countries and said he wondered if the United States tariff enactments had destroyed trade that would be mutually profitable to both countries and, similarly, if the Ottawa agreement with the other empire countries had diverted trade into channels "which were not dictated by sound economies".... "It has always seemed to me", he said, "that as between two countries such as Canada and the United States, where production costs and other expenses tend to equalize each other, it would be possible to arrive at some formula permitting a reasonable amount of fair competition in both countries, of the products of the other...." (New York Times, October 13.)

New Oil                    A new, pale yellow oil, 9,200 times more potent than Almost Pure                ordinary codliver oil, was described to the Ohio-Michigan Vitamin A.                section of the American Chemical Society at Akron, Ohio, recently. The oil is almost pure Vitamin A. said its maker, Professor Harry N. Holmes, of Oberlin University. It represents America's stake in an international scientific race to be first with the isolation of Vitamin A, the disease-resistance builder. At the University of Zurich Dr. Karrer has produced a similar oil 10,000 times as powerful as codliver oil, while three Englishmen have reached Vitamin A concentrations in similar oils 6,500 times and 7,800 times stronger than the fish oil. Professor Holmes gets his near-vitamin A from halibut liver oil. (Associated Press.)

Exports to Manchukuo                Trade figures of Manchukuo, the State carved out of Manchuria under Japanese auspices, for the seven months ended July 31 reveal that of the imports for the period of 267,719,000 yuan (silver dollars), 63 percent came from Japan, 15 percent from China, while the United States was third with about 6 percent, reports Kensuke Horinouchi, Consul General in New York. It is pointed out that the United States is one of the six countries having a favorable balance of trade with the new State. The Consul General estimated that the seven months' figures in American sales in Manchukuo represented an increase of more than 300 percent over the entire year of 1932. American sales to the State consisted chiefly of iron, steel, petroleum, machinery and wheat flour. (Press, October 15.)

Road Building                "Recent warnings to the States from Secretary Ickes that Under P.W.A. the money allotted by the PWA to the States for road work would be withdrawn if they did not carry forward their construction programs have brought results", says Business Week for October 14. "South Carolina, Louisiana, Arkansas, Oklahoma, Michigan, Mississippi, and Missouri have since let contracts and Illinois is advertising for bids. Alabama, Connecticut, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Tennessee are now the only States where actual construction has not yet started....So far, PWA highway projects have been approved to the total of a little more than \$128 millions. About \$70 millions of contracts have been awarded on 1,165 projects. This work embraces 2,033 highway projects, affecting 1,198 State and 475 municipal highway systems and 243 secondary, 30 national park, and 5 public land roads. Approved projects should employ 164,000 and projects under contract 90,000. Texas has secured the largest highway appropriation, \$24 $\frac{1}{4}$  millions, with New York close behind at \$22 1/3 millions and Pennsylvania third at \$18 $\frac{3}{4}$  millions...."

Section 3  
Market Quotations

Oct. 18-- Livestock at Chi: Slaughter cattle calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice \$5.00-6.40; Cows good \$2.75-4.00; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice \$5.00-6.40; vealers good and choice \$5.50-750; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice \$4.00-5.25. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice \$4.30-4.50; 200-250 lbs good and choice \$4.30-4.50; 250-350 lbs good and choice \$3.65-4.40; slaughter pigs 100-130 lbs good and choice \$3.25-4.24. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down \$6.00-7.00; feeding lambs range stock good and choice \$6.00-6.60.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat\*, Minneap.  $79\frac{1}{4}$ - $82\frac{1}{4}\phi$ ; No. 2 Hd. Wr.\*, K.C.  $74$ - $74\frac{1}{2}\phi$ ; Chi.  $76\frac{1}{2}\phi$ ; St. Louis  $77\frac{3}{4}\phi$ ; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St.Louis  $80\frac{1}{2}\phi$  (Nom); No. 1 W.Wh.Portland  $61$ - $61\frac{1}{2}\phi$ ; No. 2 Am. Dur., Minneap.  $69\frac{1}{2}$ - $71\frac{1}{2}\phi$ ; No. 2 rye, Minneap.  $53$ - $7\frac{7}{8}$ - $55$ - $7\frac{7}{8}\phi$ ; No. 2 yellow corn, K. C.  $38\frac{1}{2}$ - $39\frac{1}{2}\phi$ ; St.Louis  $40$ - $40\frac{1}{2}\phi$ ; No. 3 yellow, Chi.  $39\frac{1}{4}$ - $39\frac{3}{4}\phi$ ; No. 3 white oats, Minneap.  $25\frac{1}{4}$ - $26\frac{1}{4}\phi$ ; K. C.  $28$ - $29\frac{1}{2}\phi$ ; Chi.  $27$ - $28\phi$ ; St.Louis  $30\phi$  (Nom); Spec. No. 2 barley, Minneap.  $65$ - $67\phi$ ; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap.  $\$1.72$ - $1.76\frac{1}{2}\phi$

Fruits and Veggies.: Green Mountain potatoes from Me. ranged \$1.55-1.85 sacked per 100 pounds in eastern cities; \$1.10 f.o.b. Presque Isle. N.Y. sacked Round Whites \$1.40-1.55 in the East; \$1.19-1.22 f.o.b. Rochester. Wis. sacked Round Whites \$1.15-1.20 carlot sales in Chi.; 95¢ f.o.b. Waupaca. Idaho Russet Burbanks \$1.50-1.55 carlot sales in Chi.; 70-75¢ f.o.b. Idaho Falls. N.Y. yellow onions 65¢-\$1 per 50-pound sack in the East;  $62\frac{1}{2}\phi$ -70 f.o.b. Western N.Y. points. Midwestern yellows 75-85¢ in consuming centers; 60-65¢ f.o.b. West Michigan points. Iowa and Minnesota Red Globes 65-75¢ in St. Louis. E. S. Va. Jersey type sweet potatoes \$1.25-1.85 per stave barrel in eastern cities; 90¢-\$1 f.o.b. E. S. points. Tenn Nancy Halls 90¢-\$1 per bushel hamper in the Middle West. N.Y. Danish type cabbage \$23-30 bulk per ton in terminal markets; \$19-22 f.o.b. Western N.Y. Wis. sacked Hollander type \$1.65-1.75 per 100 pounds in Chi.; bulk per ton Danish type \$22-23 f.o.b. Racine. N.Y. Rhode Island Greening and McIntosh apples, No. 1,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inch minimum, \$1-1.25 per bushel basket in N.Y. City; Rhode Island Greenings \$1.10 f.o.b. Western N.Y. points.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in the ten designated markets declined 8 points to 8.90¢ per lb. On the corresponding day one year ago the price stood at 6.31¢. October future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 11 points to 9.01¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 10 points to 8.95¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at N.Y. Were: 92 Score, 24¢; 91 Score, 23¢; 90 Score,  $21\frac{3}{4}\phi$ . Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at N.Y. were: Flats,  $12$ - $13\frac{1}{2}\phi$ ; S. Daisies,  $12\frac{1}{2}$ - $13\frac{1}{2}\phi$ ; Y. Americas,  $13\frac{1}{4}$ - $13\frac{1}{2}\phi$ . Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials,  $23\frac{1}{2}$ - $31\frac{1}{2}\phi$ ; Standards, 21-23¢; Firsts, 19-20¢. (Prepared by B. A. E.)

\*Prices basis ordinary protein.

# DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LI, No 17

Section 1

October 20, 1933

**DAKOTA WHEAT MOVES OUT** Whoat-laden freight cars trundled out of North Dakota last night in defiance of Gov. William Langer's embargo, aimed to producing higher prices, says a Bismarck report to the Associated Press. The governor ordered mobilization of the National Guard to prevent shipment of wheat out of the State, but without word which would send them into action until he studied the legal phases of his edict. Railroads disregarded the proclamation barring out-State shipments and carried on business as usual. Gov. Floyd B. Olson of Minnesota declined to join Langer in ordering an embargo, and urged Federal action for control of production and price fixing.

**AMERICAN GRAINS FOR LIQUORS** Exclusive use of American grains in the manufacture of spiritous beverages was the tentative pledge made last night by the distilling industry in response to yesterday's action by the Government, imposing a complete embargo against imports of whisky and wines, says a Washington report to the Baltimore Sun. As both the industrial alcohol and the beverage industries were represented, the decision is expected to outlaw the use of such materials as imported black-strap molasses.

**NATIONAL FARM STRIKE** A national farm strike to begin at noon tomorrow was called last night by the National Farm Holiday Association after a meeting of its directors in St. Paul, Minn. The purpose of the strike would be to increase farm prices by stopping the flow of farm produce to market and to compel the Government to formulate an NRA code for agriculture. Discontent with the administration's recovery and agricultural program was voiced by leaders in three of the farm belt States--Nebraska, Illinois and North Dakota. (Associated Press.)

**PREDICTS REEMPLOYMENT** A prediction that ranks of the unemployed in the United States would be cut by 3,000,000 or 4,000,000 by spring as a result of the \$3,300,000,000 public works fund was made yesterday, says a Chicago report to the New York Times, by V. Gilmore Iden of the American Institute of Steel Construction. "The great public works program of the NRA has not really got under way yet," he said. The steel industry anticipates by early spring \$1,000,000,000 in public works will be actually under way, employing 1,000,000 men in the field.

**FOREIGN SECURITIES** President Roosevelt expects to meet tomorrow with a group of distinguished Americans, including Newton D. Baker, former Gov. Frank O. Lowden of Illinois, former Secretary of the Navy, Charles Francis Adams and former Ambassador to Mexico J. Reuben Clark, who with a number of others will form a voluntary, nongovernmental committee to protect the interests of American investors in some \$2,000,000,000 of defaulted foreign securities. (Washington Post.)

U. S. Drafts High "after-repeal" liquor taxes, which may approximate Liquor Tax the war-time rate of \$6.40 a gallon on domestic production of distilled spirits, are the only major alteration in revenue laws at present planned by Treasury officials for recommendation to the next session of Congress. This program, which implies continuance of all so-called nuisance and excise imposts at present rates and also an unchanged income tax schedule, will soon be placed in final form for consideration by Secretary Woodin and eventually President Roosevelt. It has been formulated tentatively by a group of tax experts who have been directed to make a thorough survey of the revenue situation, particularly as regards liquor taxation after the now seemingly certain repeal of the 18th amendment (The Wall Street Journal October 14.)

Vitamins in Milk, as produced under present market conditions, is Milk a fairly constant source of all the vitamins except the rickets-preventing D and this can be added in a number of ways, Prof. H. C. Sherman of Columbia University told members of the American Public Health Association in Indianapolis, recently reports Science Service. Man has been able to extend his learning period much longer than other animals chiefly because of his use of cow's milk for food, Prof. Sherman pointed out. This makes the quality of the milk highly important. The body cannot produce vitamins by itself in the way that it can and does produce enzymes and hormones. Either the vitamin or its precursor must be furnished by the food or some other factor of the environment, such as ultraviolet light in the case of vitamin D. In the case of the cow, the rations which are economically profitable for the dairy farmer to feed are almost always of fairly high vitamin A content, and in addition the cow is able to store a surplus of this vitamin in her body, so that cow's milk is both a highly important and a highly reliable source of vitamin A, Prof. Sherman explained. The rations which are found profitable in modern milk farming are also sufficiently rich in vitamin B to make it fairly certain that the cow's milk will also be a constant and reliable if not outstandingly rich source of this vitamin. This is the more certain because the digestive tract of the cow furnishes a favorable environment for certain vitamin B-producing bacteria, so that the cow may continue to produce milk of normal vitamin B value even when her food lacks this vitamin. Milk is also a reliable if not rich source of vitamin C. The amount of vitamin D in cow's milk may be increased either by adding vitamin D concentrate to it, by irradiating the milk with ultraviolet light or by feeding yeast or other suitable irradiated material to the cow. Recent work shows that the vitamin D content of the milk may also be increased by exposing the cow to ultraviolet light. There is also considerable evidence that milk as ordinarily produced as a rich and reliable source of vitamin G, important in the prevention of pellagra.

Government "There is some tendency to consider the distinction the Budgeting Government is making between ordinary and extraordinary expenditures as a mere budgetary camouflage," says an editorial in the Magazine of Wall Street (October 14.) "To us it seems to be not only the expedient but the proper distinction. It is no more possible to meet the demands of the emergency on a current balance between income and outgo than it was possible so to conduct the World War. The ordinary business

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of the Government is now practically on a cash settlement basis....To say that the budget is still unbalanced is equivalent to saying that the Government should contract no debts for any purpose. Which is absurd. We are paying our way as we go and are providing the funds to meet inescapable extraordinary expenditures reflected in the issuance of Government obligations. This is sound finance, and bookkeeping which distinguishes between the two sorts of expenditure is equally sound. If we were to go on indefinitely paying ordinary costs of Government out of borrowings we would be headed for disaster. So, also, would be the case if the public debt were to run up to as unmanageable size. There may be danger of that in times like these but it is certainly not invited by an accounting system which will reflect it the moment it appears and that also tells us where we stand in respect of governmental living expenses. The latter have been heroically cut to the bone. We are skimping there that we may borrow. And borrow we must or abandon the organized battle for social relief and business recovery."

**Would Cut Gold In Dollar** "Dollar devaluation, in the opinion of Henry Hazlitt, editor and writer on financial topics, would be a forceful factor in speeding up America's recovery program", says an Associated Press report. "Hazlitt--who assumed the editorship of American Mercury this week, succeeding H. L. Mencken--today said devaluation should be to the extent of approximately 40 percent! 'It should be slightly lower,' he added, 'than the gold depreciation in the dollar, which has been around 35 percent.' The time for convertibility into gold, in the event of devaluation, he said, should be placed at a future date! 'This would serve to instill confidence that the gold reserves are secure, and would prevent immediate raids on the reserve by flighty people who feared their dollar was less secure since less gold was behind it.' And attempt to return to the content prevailing before the President's proclamation halted conversion of the dollar into gold, Hazlitt said, 'would force a violent drop in commodity prices.'

**St. Lawrence Waterway** The Associated Press (October 19) reports that "proponents of the St. Lawrence waterway yesterday see in the selection of Col. Edward M. Markham as chief of Army Engineers, a decision by President Roosevelt to press ratification of the St. Lawrence Waterway Treaty at the next session of Congress. Markham was elevated to major-general over several ranking officers after a study by officials of the engineer's reports on the Great Lakes-Atlantic seaway as a member of the American-Canadian Joint Engineering Board. Markham testified before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee last winter at hearings on ratification of the treaty that the plans proposed were 'safe, adequate and commodious'. As a means of meeting Senate opposition to the waterway, instructions have gone to the inter-departmental board to bring up to date for presentation to the Senate all reports on the cost of the projects, and on how many men and how much material and supplies would be needed during this seven years of construction. In one official quarter the administration was represented as feeling that, by expediting the project, toward which the United States would pay \$272,-000,000 hundreds of thousands might receive employment during the construction period."

Section 3  
Market Quotations

Oct. 19--Livestock at Chi.; Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice \$5.00-6.40; cows good \$2.75-4.00; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice \$3.00-6.40; vealers good and choice \$5.75-7.50; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice \$4.00-5.25. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice \$4.25-4.50; 200-250 lbs good and choice \$4.25-4.55; 250-350 lbs good and choice \$3.60-4.35; slaughter pigs 100-130 lbs good and choice \$3.00-4.00. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down \$6.00-7.35; feeding lambs range stock good and choice \$6.00-6.60.

Grain: No. 1 No. Spr. Wheat \*, Minneap.  $79\frac{3}{4}$ - $82\frac{1}{4}\phi$ ; No. 2 Hd. Wr. #4, K.C.  $73\frac{1}{2}$ - $74\frac{1}{2}\phi$ ; Chi.  $79$ - $79\frac{1}{2}\phi$ ; St. Louis  $80\phi$  (Non); No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis  $80\phi$ ; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland  $62$ - $62\frac{1}{2}\phi$ ; No. 2 Am. Dur. \*, Minneap.  $70\frac{1}{2}$ - $72\frac{1}{2}\phi$ ; No. 2 rye, Minneap.  $53$ - $55\phi$ ; No. 2 yellow corn, K. C.  $37\frac{1}{2}$ - $39\phi$ ; St. Louis  $40\phi$ ; No. 3 yellow, Chi.  $38\frac{1}{4}$ - $39\phi$ ; No. 3 white oats, Minneap.  $26$ - $27\phi$ ; K.C.  $28\frac{1}{2}\phi$ - $30\frac{1}{2}\phi$ ; Chi.  $27\frac{3}{4}$ - $28\frac{3}{4}\phi$ ; St. Louis  $29\frac{1}{2}\phi$  (Non); Spec. No. 2 barley, Minneap.  $65$ - $67\phi$ ; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap.  $\$1.72\frac{1}{2}$ - $1.76\frac{1}{2}$ .

Fruits and Veggies.: Mc. sacked Green Mountain potatoes ranged \$1.55-1.80 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; \$1.10-1.15 f.o.b. Presque Isle. N.Y. sacked Round whites \$1.150-1.60 in the East; \$1.17-1.20 f.o.b. Rochester. Wis. sacked Round whites \$1.10-1.15 carlot sales in Chi.; 95¢ f.o.b. Waupaca. Idaho Russet Burbanks \$1.52-1.60 carlot sales in Chi.; 70-75¢ f.o.b. Idaho Falls. N.Y. Danish type cabbage \$22-30 bulk per ton in terminal markets; \$20-21 f.o.b. Western N.Y. Wis. sacked Hollander type \$1.65-1.75 per 100 pounds in Chi.; Danish type mostly \$22 per ton f.o.b. Racine. N.Y. yellow onions 65-85¢ per 50 pound sack in eastern cities; 62-70¢ f.o.b. Rochester. Midwestern yellows 65-90¢ in consuming centers; 60-65¢ f.o.b. West Michigan points. Va. Jersey type sweetpotatoes brought \$1.25-1.80 per stave barrel in city markets. Tann. Nancy Halls 90¢-\$1 per bushel hamper in the Middle West. Western N.Y. Rhode Island Greening apples, No. 1,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inch minimum, \$1-1.25 per bushel basket in N.Y. City; \$1.10 f.o.b. Western N.Y.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in the ten designated markets advanced 2 points to 8.92¢ per lb. On the corresponding day one year ago the price stood at 6.15¢. October future contracts on the N.Y. Cotton Exchange declined 1 point to 9.00¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 4 points to 8.99¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at N.Y. were: 92 Score, 24¢; 91 Score, 23¢; 90 Score  $21\frac{3}{4}\phi$ . Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American Cheese at N.Y. were: Flats, 12-13 $\frac{1}{2}\phi$ ; S. Daisies,  $12\frac{1}{2}$ - $13\frac{1}{4}\phi$ ; Y. Americas,  $12\frac{3}{4}$ - $13\frac{1}{2}\phi$ . Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at N.Y. (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials,  $23\frac{1}{2}$ - $31\frac{1}{2}\phi$ ; Standards, 21-23¢; Firsts, 19-20¢. (Prepared by B.A.E.)

\* Prices basis ordinary protein.

# DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. LI, No. 18

Section 1

October 21, 1933.

RUSSIAN  
PARLEY

Russia announced last night its acceptance of President Roosevelt's proposal to negotiate for the American recognition of the Soviet Union, says a Moscow report to the Associated Press, believing that such action will serve the cause of world peace. The Soviet president, Mikhail Kalinin, replied to a message President Roosevelt sent him on October 10, and announced he would send the foreign commissar, Maxim Litvinov, to Washington. A foreign office spokesman said that "President Roosevelt's step comes at a moment when the cause of peace is being assailed in many parts of the world." He pointed to the withdrawal of Germany from the League of Nations and the situation in the Far East and declared, "President Roosevelt's action can only serve to encourage friends of peace."

With the announcement of the forthcoming Roosevelt-Litvinov conversations, it was learned authoritatively last night that several Wall Street bankers are preparing to ease credit immediately for increased Soviet sales by discounting acceptances of the Amtorg Trading Corporation. In addition to discounts--something that Wall Street has shied away from since the Soviet repudiation of debts--it was learned the banks stand ready to make loans direct to Amtorg, the Russian trading agency. (Associated Press.)

EASTMAN ON  
TRANSPORTATION

Terming himself "Federal coordinator of railroad and doctor of transportation," Joseph B. Eastman said in Harrisburg last night the remedy for his sick patient lies in a single Federal administration of all transportation regulation. Predicting "a considerable reconstruction of the present structure," he said: "The ideal to be achieved is, of course, a transportation system which will utilize each agency in the field for which it is best fitted and discourage its use where it is uneconomical or inefficient. (Associated Press.)

BONDHOLDERS'  
COMMITTEE

The first meeting of the American Bondholders' Protective Committee was held in Washington yesterday. After a preliminary discussion of the possibilities of collecting on foreign securities now in default, the members of the committee conferred with President Roosevelt. The formation of this committee which includes many prominent men from various sections of the country, was the result of a campaign begun by Secretary Hull. (New York Times.)

TREASURY  
BONDS

Final cash subscriptions for the Treasury's \$500,000,000 offering of ten to twelve year bonds amounted to \$1,989,015,000, it was announced yesterday by Acting Secretary Acheson. The bonds bear  $4\frac{1}{4}$  percent interest the first year and  $3\frac{3}{4}$  percent thereafter. Cash subscriptions in amounts to and including \$1,000 were allotted in full. Those above \$1,000 were allotted 25 percent, but not less than \$1,000 on any one subscription. (New York Times.)

## Section 2

Eradicating Potato Beetle.

The September issue of the Journal of the Ministry of Agriculture (London) reported the discovery of the Colorado beetle in a potato field near Tilbury docks. The October issue reports eradication efforts. It says, in part: "The potatoes on the allotment were lifted, with the exception of a few plants that were left as a trap crop, and the haulms of the lifted potatoes were burned. The soil in the affected area has been thoroughly fumigated with carbon bisulphide in order that any beetles that may have gone to ground may be destroyed. Fortunately the allotment concerned, and other allotments in the immediate neighbourhood, are isolated from the main agricultural area of Essex by a belt of grass land that would not be capable of supporting Colorado beetles. No further signs of Colorado beetles were found during the examination referred to above, but<sup>as</sup> a precaution, the foliage in all field crops of potatoes within a radius of 10 miles from Tilbury on the Essex side of the river and a radius of 5 miles in Kent were sprayed with an insecticide wherever the foliage remained green and in a condition to attract the beetles. Over 2,000 acres in all were thus sprayed, the operations being completed by September 8. It is confidently hoped that these measures, followed, if necessary, by similar measures next year, will confine this infestation to the present very limited area and ensure its successful extirpation...."

Mystery and Mastery

Chemistry & Industry (London, October 6) comments editorially: "....Perhaps much the same state of affairs exists with agricultural scientists as with the farmer and his men, for very few of them get the public acclamation or the reward that is accorded to workers of other fields. This is in some measure due to the nature of the material with which they work. The most ardent agricultural research worker must wait for the seasons, the crops, and the generations, and after years of work may be able to do little more than put forward a theory that may be verified only in the passing of many more years. The nature of their material makes them adopt such methods as those of Mitscherlich and Neubauer for estimating soil fertility, methods which seem almost fantastic to scientists who are used to working with exact methods. Yet the agricultural scientists have explored to their limits many old bypaths, and have shown the way along many new roads. In the past they might have said and might still say, 'Wisdom was mine, and I had mastery'...."

War Debts

Thomas F. Woodlock, writing in Wall Street Journal (October 19) says: "The best thing, perhaps, about the still unsettled 'war-debt' matter is that its power to disturb the world's economic situation is greatly diminished as compared with a year or two years ago. Default by France last winter brought the whole affair down to the point where uncertainty ended and, as Wall Street puts it, 'the bad news was out.' Everyone now knows that as those debts stand they are not going to be paid. Most people who understand the drift and the significance of world events also know that the possible salvage yet remaining is very small as compared with what it might have been, and that the controversy has dropped out of the front rank of world problems. In one particular it should have interest at least

for the historian. The entire episode from the creation of these debts at the outset of their final disappearance from man's thoughts will probably stand as unique in the thoroughness with which every possible gleam of common sense, foresight and statesmanship has been carefully excluded, and every possible blunder has been meticulously committed. It is possible, of course, that this remarkable record—which is not yet closed—may be spotted a little, if not really tarnished, at the last by accidental splotches of practical reason—but it is not probable....

NRA Echo                    An Associated Press report from Tokyo (October 18) says:  
in Japan                    "Japan watches closely the working of the NRA in the United

States, for America is Nippon's best customer. Anything interpreted here as a halt in the recovery act produces a corresponding check in Japanese revival, and in the last two months the Tokyo and Osaka Stock Exchanges have closely matched any indecision of the New York market. Nipponese foreign trade has flourished, relatively speaking, in recent months with a 39 percent increase in value. But a setback recently occurred in the raw silk industry as a result of a 27 percent decline in American mills' consumption in September compared to August. Another reverse is threatened by rising tariff barriers, especially those of the British Empire, which are designed to offset Japan's advantage through depreciated currency and low wages. Because of this, Japanese delegations in Simla and London are seeking agreements to avert trade war between the two island empires. Indications are that something resembling normal Chinese-Japanese trade relations is returning after boycotts which reduced Japanese exports to China close to the vanishing point in the two-year period of Manchurian conflict."

Commodity                    The rise in the general level of wholesale commodity  
Prices                        prices which began in March this year continued unbroken  
                                  during September, according to an announcement Wednesday  
by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. The index number for the month showed  
as advance of nearly 2 percent. This index, which includes 784 commodities  
or price series weighted according to their relative importance in the  
markets and based on the average prices for the year 1926 as 100.0, rose  
from 69.5 for August to 70.3 for September. The index for September  
averaged above 70 for the first time since November 1931, and is higher  
than for any month since October 1931, when the index was 70.3. As com-  
pared with September 1932, with an index number of 65.3, the present  
index shows an increase of nearly  $8\frac{1}{2}$  percent over that of one year ago.  
As compared with the low point reached in February of the present year,  
when the index was 59.8, September prices were more than 18 percent higher.  
The corresponding index for March was 60.2. For the fourth consecutive  
time in the past three years prices for the current month have averaged  
higher than in the corresponding month of the year before. The all  
commodities index which indicates the trend in the general level of  
wholesale prices, shows that prices in September were  $25\frac{1}{2}$  percent below  
the level of June 1929, when the index stood at 95.2.

October 21, 1933

Forestry  
Plow

Scientific American (November) notes: "A forestry plow especially made for reforestation work is now available.

The plow has been developed by Professor S. O. Heiberg, of the New York State College of Forestry, Syracuse University, in co-operation with engineers of the John Deere Plow Works and the Syracuse Chilled Plow Company. Following the footsteps of its cousin, agriculture, forestry is taking into its service the machine. During the past three years trees have been planted in many places by machines. The forestry plow is a tractor-drawn implement which removes the sod to a depth of about two inches from an 18-inch-wide strip and then cultivates this strip by means of spring teeth and subsoiler so the soil is in excellent shape for planting. Different combinations and adjustments make the plow equally suitable for heavy and light soils. The depth of cultivation of the cleared strip can be adjusted from very superficial scratching of the surface down to a depth of 12 inches. The machine can be handled by the tractor driver alone as the levers are adjustable for different tractors. Experiments conducted by the New York State College of Forestry show that with a six-foot spacing between the center of the strips, the plow can prepare one to two acres per hour. With all expenses included, the preparation of one acre thus costs from 75 cents to \$1.50, or  $\frac{1}{2}$  to  $\frac{1}{4}$  the time for hand-made holes, and the strip is much better prepared than it would be economically possible to do by hand. Planting in such a strip is extremely easy and the young trees have a better chance for survival and development than if they were just planted in holes."

Wild  
Animal  
Reserves

An editorial in the New York Times says: "'Were it not for reservations and animal parks', declares E. G. Boulenger, Director of the British Zoological Society, 'the Age of Mammals would be hurrying to its close.' In Africa the 'sportsman' has already exterminated the quagga. Just in time the white rhinoceros has been saved. It is now protected in Zululand and in a small area on the western bank of the Nile north of Lake Albert Nyanza. The Indian rhinoceros is rigidly protected in Nopal, Assam and Sian--none too soon. In China high prices were paid for the horns, because they were believed to contain a potent tonic. Fashion is more pitiless than superstition, for in Queensland between 1911 and 1920 the Ministry of Agriculture estimates that 5,250,000 possums and more than a million koalas, or native bears, were killed for the fur dealers. But now the Society for the Preservation of the Fauna of the Empire is trying to persuade local governments to establish animal reservations. Ceylon has two. In Africa alone twenty refuges have been created, with a total area of 200,000 square miles. Greatest of all, and containing herds of giraffes, zebras, elephants, antelopes and others of the deer family, is the Kruger National Park...."

Bootleg  
Flour

Commercial West (October 14) says editorially: "Shortly after the flour processing tax went into effect Commercial West was advised that small mills here and there throughout the Northwest had begun to make flour, sans, the tax, for men who hauled it away to smalltowns and bootlegged it at a price under that charged by mills paying the tax. So large has this bootlegging of flour grown in volume that this week official Washington took notice and action was started to put a stop to it. It's high time, too. If legitimate grinders of flour must live up to the law so must all others."

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Vol. LI, No. 19

Section 1

October 23, 1933

**PRICE STABILITY** President Roosevelt, in his radio address last night, said that "ever since last March the definite policy of the Government has been to restore commodity price levels. The object has been the attainment of such a level as will enable agriculture and industry once more to give work to the unemployed. It has been to make possible the payment of public and private debts more nearly at the price level at which they were incurred. It has been gradually to restore a balance in the price structure so that farmers may exchange their products for the products of industry on a fairer exchange basis. It has been, and is also, the purpose to prevent prices from rising beyond the point necessary to attain these ends. The permanent welfare and security of every class of our people ultimately depends on our attainment of these purposes....To guess at a permanent gold valuation now would certainly require later changes caused by later facts. When we have restored the price level, we shall seek to establish and maintain a dollar which will not change its purchasing and debt-paying power during the succeeding generation...." (Press.)

**ARGENTINE GRAINS** Prices of grain in Argentina last week reached the lowest level in thirty-four years, says a Buenos Aires cable to the

New York Times. On Tuesday wheat sold at Rosario at 4.62 pesos a quintal, equivalent at that day's exchange rate at 46 $\frac{1}{4}$  cents a bushel. Corn at Rosario on Tuesday was 3.18 pesos a quintal, equivalent to 30 cents a bushel. At Buenos Aires it was 3.32 pesos, equivalent to 31 $\frac{1}{4}$  cents a bushel. Prices strengthened on Friday and Saturday, as a result of the news of the agricultural strike in the United States.

**RUSSIAN CONFERENCE** Credit guarantees will dominate the forthcoming conferences between President Roosevelt and Maxim Litvinoff, Russian Commissar for Foreign Affairs, it was learned yesterday. The entire range of problems surrounding recognition of the Soviet Government by the United States will be considered in the conversations, but it is understood that security for credits which might be advanced to the Soviet for purchase of American products will be the principal subject of discussion. (New York Times.)

**"BOOTLEGGING" WHEAT** Guy T. Helvering, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, yesterday warned wheat bootleggers that penalties for violation of the revenue laws were heavy and that his bureau intended to enforce the statutes. The wheat bootlegging has taken various forms to escape the 30-cent a bushel processing tax. The farmer was given the privilege of having flour for his own use ground tax free. Helvering said that among "the most noticeable violations" which had come to the bureau's attention "is that certain people are purchasing wheat from elevators and are taking such wheat to millers, having the wheat processed into flour and signing affidavits to the effect that they are producers." (Associated Press.)

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## Section 2

Our Rye  
Markets

"....Rye is now reaching the United States from foreign ports in considerable quantity", says an editorial in The Daily Argus-Leader, (October 17). "Approximately 1,000,000 bushels of rye from Canada have been received at Chicago. Another 1,000,000 bushels have been shipped from Argentine ports and are now held in New York. A few days ago a shipment of 331,000 bushels left the Black Sea ports for the United States. The Chicago Tribune estimates that 2,500,000 to 3,000,000 bushels of rye have either been imported or/flow afloat en route to the United States. This means that a great market for the American farmer is being seized by foreigners. It means further that the whole program to elevate wheat prices is endangered. The present tariff on rye is 15 cents a bushel. It should be immediately increased to a figure sufficient to block the imports or an embargo should be declared. Authority to take such action is contained in the farm aid act...."

Quarantine  
Suggestions

An editorial in the Florists Exchange (October 21) says: "Urging that no quarantine bars be let down, with resulting increased risk of pest and disease introduction, the American Forestry Association has recommended to Lee A. Strong the establishment of 'detention gardens' in each of the several regions of the country, these to be operated as quarantine areas where needed plant material from abroad of a particularly suspicious nature could be grown and held under observation until any danger of infection from imported pests had passed. Taken in connection with Mr. Strong's own suggestion regarding inspection stations at important ports of entry, this sounds like a constructive proposal aimed at that most desired objective, adequate protection with minimum inconvenience and difficulty for legitimate plant importers. The association also proposes a corps of scientists to cooperate with foreign countries in the establishment of field stations and the study of plant pests and diseases in their native habitats. Certainly this sounds like getting closer to the seat of possible troubles and lessening future dangers.... If approved, it might be the first step toward the establishment of American plant inspection depots in the lands from which needed plants would be shipped--another highly desirable development, as we see it."

Strengthening  
Our Banks

"The New York clearing house banks have voted to support the Administration's plan to strengthen the capital structure of the country's banking system by selling notes or preferred stock to the RFC", says an editorial in the Washington Post, October 20. "It is estimated that the new issues may add as much as \$200,000,000 to the resources of the clearing house banks. This action is constructive and generally beneficial under present conditions. Aside from this, it ought to remove any vagrant doubts that may exist, either at home or abroad, as to the strength of New York clearing house banks. The main purpose of inducing the New York banks to obtain funds from the RFC is to set an example to the weaker banks which need new capital in order to put their affairs on a more satisfactory basis. This follows the precedent established in the past when clearing house certificates were issued primarily for the benefit of some banks, and institutions which did not require assistance also took them to make it fashionable. Many banks have hesitated to seek Federal aid either through

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loans or the sale of preferred stock to the RFC. Participation in the present plan by strong banks which do not need additional capital undoubtedly will tend to eliminate this hesitation and greatly facilitate the buttressing of capital structures where it is required."

Farm Credit Agencies "The Farm Credit Administration, consisting of four permanent agencies, will be able to provide all farm credit needs," said Wood Netherland, president of Federal Land Bank of St. Louis, at the annual convention in St. Louis of the Mortgage Banker's Association of America. "The first objective is to get the farmer out of debt, but it is not intended to lend Federal appropriations directly to farmers. Instead, the FCA will direct the credit agencies in such manner as to attract private capital at reasonable rates," he said. Mr. Netherland said the land banks must make sound loans in order that the mortgages which become collateral for their bonds will enable the bonds to be sold at a low rate of interest. "Many farmers are so heavily in debt," he said, "that the maximum land bank and commissioner's loans will not retire their entire indebtedness. In such cases it is inevitable creditors must scale down the debts if the mortgage is to be refunded, and the question of debt reduction rests entirely with the farmer and his creditor." (Wall Street Journal, October 12.)

U.S. Leads Chile Exports The United States provided 22 percent of Chile's imports in the first eight months of this year and again led all exporters to this country. Peru, with 16 percent, for example, jumped into second place, as compared with fourth at 12 percent for last year. The British Isles clung to third place with 13 percent, as compared with 15 in 1932. Argentina went into fourth place with 12 percent; as against seventh place in 1932 at 2 percent. It was a bad eight months for Germany, as imports from that nation--second through last year--dropped to fifth place with 11 percent. (Associated Press.)

American Flowering Plants The seeds of more than 300 species of American flowering plants, a majority of which have never been seen in cultivation, have been brought to New York by an expedition from the New York Botanical Garden, including E. J. Alexander, assistant curator, Stanley Pearson, student gardener, and Thomas H. Everett, chief horticulturist. The expedition covered more than 6,000 miles by truck and on foot in the Southern Appalachian Mountains, including parts of Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Virginia and North Carolina. Mr. Alexander said that the seeds were about equally distributed between flowering plants and flowering herbs. He gave the following as examples of some of the species for which seeds have been obtained: A species of evening primrose whose flower is yellow, about 2 to  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches across. It has never been seen in cultivation, but should grow in gardens without special attention. A plant called *Eriogonum Alleni*, which has bright yellow flowers and which, according to Mr. Alexander, "should be particularly useful for large rock gardens." Among the flowering shrubs, the mentioned a species of small locust tree which shows its white flowers in the spring. It has been found thus far only on a few rocky mountain tops near Highlands, N. C. The plant, only recently discovered, is known as *Robinia Hartwegii*. Mr. Alexander told also of a species of St. John's Wort, found only above 5,000 feet in altitude, and of a new member of the tea family which has a  $2\frac{1}{2}$ -inch white flower with purple centre. (New York Times, October 18.)

Section 3  
Market Quotations.

Oct. 20. Livestock at Chi.: Slaughter cattle calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice \$5.00-6.40; cows good \$2.75-4.00; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice \$5.00-6.40; vealers good and choice \$5.75-7.50; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice \$3.75-5.25. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice \$4.35-4.60; 200-250 lbs good and choice \$4.40-4.60; 250-350 lbs good and choice \$3.75-4.55. Slaughter pigs 100-130 lbs good and choice \$3.25-4.25. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 30 lbs down \$6.00-7.35; feeding lambs range stock good and choice \$6.00-6.60.

Grain: No. 1. D.No.Spr.Wheat\*, Minneap 81 $\frac{3}{4}$ -85 $\frac{5}{8}$ ¢; No. 2 HdWr.\*, K.C. 75 $\frac{1}{2}$ -79¢; Chi. 82-82 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ (Nom); St.Louis 83¢ (Nom); No. 1 S.R.Wr. St.Louis 82 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ (Nom); No. 2 S.R.Wr. St.Louis 82¢ (Nom); No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 65-66¢; No. 2 Am.Dur.\*, Minneap. 74-1/8-76-1/8¢; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 55 $\frac{1}{4}$ -57 $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢; No. 2 mixed corn, St.Louis 39¢; No. 2 white, St.Louis 42¢ (Nom); No. 2 yellow, K. C. 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ -41¢; St.Louis 40¢; No. 3 yellow, Chi. 37 $\frac{1}{4}$ -39¢; St.Louis 39 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; No. 3 white oats, St. Louis 31 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; No. 3 white, Minneap. 27-7/8-28-7/8¢; K. C. 29-30 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; St.Louis 31¢; Spec. No. 2 barley, Minneap. 65-67¢; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. \$1.71 $\frac{1}{2}$ -1.76 $\frac{1}{2}$ .

Fruits and Veggies.: Me. sacked Green Mountain potatoes brought \$1.55-1.80 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; \$1.15-1.20 f.o.b. Presque Isle. N. Y. sacked Round Whites \$1.45-1.50 in city markets; \$1.17-1.22 f.o.b. Rochester. Wis. sacked Round Whites \$1.10-1.15 carlot sales in Chi.; 95¢ f.o.b. Waupaca. Idaho sacked Russet Burbanks \$1.55-1.65 carlot sales in Chi.; 70-80¢ f.o.b. Idaho Falls. N.Y. Danish type cabbage \$20-30 bulk per ton in terminal markets \$20-21 f.o.b. Western N.Y. N.Y. yellow onions 65-85¢ per 50 pound sack in eastern cities; Midwestern yellows 65-95¢ in consuming centers; 60-65¢ f.o.b. West Michigan points. Va. Jersey type sweetpotatoes \$1.25-1.85 per stave barrel in city markets; \$1-1.10 f.o.b. Eastern Shore points. Tenn. Nancy Halls 90¢-\$1 per bushel hamper in the Middle West. Western N. Y. Rhode Island Greening apples, No. 1, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  inch minimum, \$1-1.25 per bushel basket in N.Y. City; cold storage stock \$1.10 f.o.b. Rochester.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in the ten designated markets advanced 6 points to 8.98¢ per lb. On the corresponding day one year ago the price stood at 6.09¢. December future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 6 points to 9.22¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 7 points to 9.18¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 24¢; 91 Score, 23¢; 90 Score, 21 $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 12-13 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; S. Daisies, 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ -13 $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢; Y. Americas, 12 $\frac{3}{4}$ -13 $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ -31 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Standards, 21-23¢; Firsts, 19-20¢. (Prepared by B. A. E.)

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Vol. LI, No. 20

Section 1

October 24, 1933

**GOLD PURCHASE** The administration moved yesterday to put into immediate operation its plan for the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to purchase gold, says a Washington report to the New York Times. The first step probably will be the offering of prices higher than the world market quotations for newly mined gold produced in the United States. Through these purchases, affecting 20,000 to 30,000 ounces each week, the President hopes to raise the price of gold in relation to foreign currencies, and to break the control over the dollar said to be exerted by banks in London and Paris and by foreign speculators. These actions in turn would operate further to cheapen the dollar in this country.

**COTTON EXPORTS** Cotton trade expectations that the boycott of Indian cotton by Japanese spinners may greatly increase Japanese takings of American cotton are being confirmed by exports of American cotton to Japan, according to the New York Cotton Exchange Service. Cotton exports from this country to Japan in the twelve weeks of this season to date are the largest for this period in the history of the cotton trade. Meanwhile, the movement of Indian cotton to Japan has been small. The cotton exports from the United States to Japan so far this season total 461,795 bales, compared with 273,827 bales in the same period last season and a previous maximum of 345,251 bales two seasons ago. (Washington Post.)

**ARGENTINE WHEAT** "Sentiment is rapidly crystallizing throughout the cereal belt of Argentina against harvesting unless the Government establishes minimum prices or other relief measures," says John W. White in a Buenos Aires cable to the New York Times. "Farmers' organizations met in Buenos Aires, Santa Fe and Cordoba Provinces Monday and adopted resolutions or sent petitions to the Minister of Agriculture. The consensus is that present prices do not leave a profit anywhere, while in some districts they are less than the cost of production."

**FARMERS' STRIKES** Reports of milk dumping and picketing marked the first direct thrust of the national farmers' strike at produce marketing yesterday, says a Des Moines dispatch to the Associated Press. In Wisconsin farm pickets spilled a portion of a load of milk en route to a condensery at Vesper and another at Neilsville, permitting only 800 pounds of milk to reach the latter town's condensery during the day. During the day pickets turned back many livestock trucks bound for Sioux City. Most Iowa markets reported milk, grain and poultry products received in average volume.

## Section 2

The Farm  
"Revolt"

"Farm strikes", embargoes on wheat and proclamations of protest in the Middle West are directed against prevailing prices for agricultural products," says an editorial in the New York Times (October 21). "That these are lower than the Government would like is evident. But when some of the protestants suggest that the farmer is the 'forgotten man' in the plans of the administration, they are not speaking by the record. The list of measures put into force specifically for the farmer's benefit, and usually at the direct expense of the urban resident, is long and varied.... The administration's task has been made enormously difficult by the ambitious goal it set. Rather than content itself with attempting to reopen the foreign markets which formerly provided profitable outlets for surplus American farm production, permitting prices meantime to seek their own level, it is at present committed under its Agricultural Adjustment Act to raise agricultural prices to a level which will establish a pre-war 'parity' between prices of goods the farmer sells and of those he buys. But if the farmer is to sell more in the domestic market, wages too must rise. Hence the NRA. At present agricultural discontent is centered on the fact that higher wages under the latter act have been reflected in higher prices for industrial goods, at a time when farm prices have been declining after an extraordinarily rapid advance from early spring to mid-July."

Taxes

The Bureau of Internal Revenue reports the following collections from processing and related taxes: Wheat (tax effective July 9)--July, \$383,088.26; August, \$9,954,647.46; September, \$9,184,558.38; Cotton (tax effective August 1)--August, \$2,621,704.90; September, \$11,942,008.39.

London  
Opinion

A. D. Emmart, of the London Bureau of the Baltimore Sun, reporting October 22 on comments of the London press regarding the expected recognition by the United States of Russia, says: "The Manchester Guardian tomorrow will say: 'The arguments in favor of the United States' recognition of Russia are obvious. It is only surprising that they should have been neglected by Roosevelt's predecessors. Circumstances of present days have made them doubly strong. Roosevelt has seized the obvious chance. The British Government has missed it. That is one moral which this country might deduce from Roosevelt's action. The British Government has no one but itself to thank if the far largest share of Russia's import trade is diverted to the United States from this country and Germany. But this is not the only interesting aspect of Roosevelt's action. The situation in the Far East certainly has helped Roosevelt make up his mind!'"

Science for  
Railroads

A study designed to ascertain whether the fullest benefits of scientific research are being utilized by the railroads has been proposed by the Federal Railroad Coordinator. The coordinator asked the railroads, through the regional coordinating boards, to select a committee to work with one especially designated by the Science Advisory Board of the National Research Council. The council was set up under an executive order by President Roosevelt issued in July. The advisory board has seriously questioned whether railroads were taking advantage of modern applied science. (Wall Street Journal, October 14.)

October 24, 1933.

Road Building Below Normal "Current discussion indicates that many people believe the amount of roadbuilding under the recovery program to be abnormally large," says an editorial in Engineering News-Record (October 19). "Highway engineers know the falsity of this belief, but they will nevertheless welcome the definite figures which W. C. Markham laid before the annual meeting of the American Association of State Highway Officials in Milwaukee. These figures established in cold arithmetic that less money is to be spent by the States this year and next than was normally spent before the 1932 emergency act increased the Federal aid contribution. The deficit this year over last is \$175 millions, while next year's shortage will be even larger. Mr. Markham's figures tell a clear story so far as State road building is concerned, but to make the picture complete the road operations of counties, towns and cities should also be accounted for. The additional field normally provided as much work as, or more than, that done by the State, while for 1933 and '34 it will show only small activity. The total deficit in road work is therefore much larger than the figures above quoted. Far from being inflated to extravagant volume, road building is greatly below normal."

Real Relief Commercial West (October 14) says editorially: "Wool growers of the Northwest pocketed more than \$7,000,000 this year in excess of their 1932 income. Improved business conditions bringing about a demand for wool that increased the price from a 7-10 cents a pound average last year to a 20-24 cents average this year were the good genii that helped out the wool growers. Thus we may look for betterment in the position of the farmer as business accelerates its paces and demand is created for the farmer's products. Especially this year have we seen evidence of the working of supply and demand in the matter of wheat, wool and cotton, three great agricultural staples. Now if we can bring the price of livestock up to a more equitable point we will have achieved some real 'farm relief'."

"Planned" Agriculture Scientific Agriculture (September), reporting an address by Sir A. Daniel Hall on "The Future of Agriculture" at the annual convention of the Canadian Society of Technical Agriculturists, says: "He discussed the possibility of breeding animals 'on a scale comparable with the methods we have employed with plants', and saw possibilities in a planned agriculture in the future. 'A planned agriculture', he said, 'will involve a certain amount of direction and control of methods--I won't say of the actual work--of the farm. At the present time when contributions for research are being cut down it would not be much good asking for a farm of adequate size, and say 20,000 head of cattle to begin a new breed. But if there is central market control it ought not to be so difficult to ensure the cooperation of we will say 200 farmers, each with a certain number of cattle, towards such a common objective, that the cattle are all to be bred under direction, generation after generation towards a new synthesis, a new type of breed. It is quite true that at first you would be producing a new set of mongrels, but then the loss to each individual through the mongrels would never be great and would disappear as the new breed emerged. I believe that some such organization will make it possible to ensure a genetic improvement in our existing breeds of livestock....!'"

Section 3  
Market Quotations

Oct. 23--Livestock at Chi.: Slaughter cattle calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice \$4.75-6.50; cows good \$2.75-4.00; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice \$5.25-6.40; vealers good and choice \$5.75-7.50; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice \$3.75-5.25. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice \$4.35-4.55; 200-250 lbs good and choice \$4.40-4.55; 250-350 lbs good and choice \$3.75-4.50; slaughter pigs 100-130 lbs good and choice \$3.25-4.25. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down \$6.00-7.35; feeding range stock good and choice \$6.00-6.60.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat \*, Minncap. 86-89¢; No. 2 Hd.Wr.\*, K.C. 83-84½¢; Chi. 85-86¢ (Nom); St.Louis 87½¢; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St.Louis 89¢; No. 1 W.Wn. Portland 70¢; No. 2 Am.Dur.\*, Minncap. 77-3/8-79-3/8¢; No. 2 rye, Minncap. 60½-62½¢; No. 2 yellow corn, K. C. 41¾-43¢; St.Louis 44½-45¢; No. 3 yellow, Chi. 42¾-43½¢; No. 3 white oats, Minncap 32-33¢; K. C. 33½-35½¢; Chi. 34½-35¾¢; St. Louis 35½¢ (Nom); Spec. No. 2 barley, Minncap. 66-68¢; No. 1 flaxseed, Minncap. \$1.79-1.84.

Fruits and Vegs.: Mc. sacked Green Mountain potatoes ranged \$1.60-1.80 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; \$1.20-f.o.b. Presque Isle. N. Y. sacked Round Whites \$1.35-1.50 in the East; \$1.18-1.22 f.o.b. Rochester, Wis. sacked Round Whites \$1.15-1.20 carlot sales in Chi.; 90¢-\$1 f.o.b. Waupaca. Idaho Russet Burbanks \$1.50-1.60 in Chi.; 75-80¢ f.o.b. Idaho Falls. N.Y. yellow onions brought 65-95¢ per 50-pound sack in city markets; 65¢ f.o.b. Rochester. Mid-western yellows 65-85¢ in consuming centers and 60-65¢ f.o.b. West Michigan points. East Shore Va. Jersey type sweetpotatoes closed at \$1.25-1.90 per stave barrel in eastern cities; \$1.15-1.25 f.o.b. Eastern Shore points Tenn. Nancy Halls 90¢-\$1 per bushel hamper in the Middle West. N. Y. Danish type cabbage \$25-30 bulk per ton in terminal markets; \$20-22 f.o.b. Rochester. Wis. Hollander type \$1.50 sacked per 100 pounds in Chi.; Danish type \$22-23 bulk per ton f.o.b. Racine. N.Y. Rhode Island Greening apples, No. 1, 2½ inch minimum, \$1.12½-1.25 per bushel basket in N.Y. City cold storage \$1.12 f.o.b. Western N.Y. points.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in the ten designated markets advanced 8 points to 9.06¢ per lb. On the corresponding day one year ago the price stood at 5.99¢. December future contracts on the N.Y. Cotton Exchange advanced 7 points to 9.28¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 7 points to 9.27¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at N. Y. were: 92 Score, 24¢; 91 Score, 23¢; 90 Score, 21½¢. wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at N.Y. were: Flats, 12-13½¢; S. Daisies 12½-13½¢; I. Americas, 12½-13½¢. wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at N.Y. (Urnre Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 26-32¢; Standards, 23-25¢; Firsts, 19-20¢. (Prepared by B. A. E.)

\* Prices basis ordinary protein.